

OVERSEAS NEWS

Unions threaten Mr Nixon's plan on pay

From ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, October 11

President Nixon's proposals for wage-price awards to soften the effects of the second phase of the freeze, face a boycott threat by organised labour. A meeting of the AFL-CIO executive has been called by its president, Mr George Meany, tomorrow to discuss whether the union should cooperate in nominating members to the pay board. The point at issue is the board's degree of autonomy in making a decision on

Brandt supports Heath on talks

Bonn, October 11

Chancellor Brandt agrees with Mr Heath and President Pompidou on the desirability of holding a West European summit conference. West Germany's official Government spokesman, Herr von Weizsäcker, said today.

He added that a meeting of 10 heads of Government would require thorough preparation and could hardly be held before February or March.

Herr Brandt, in a speech on the eve of yesterday's elections in Bremen, had endorsed the idea of a summit conference. The participants would be the six EEC partners, plus the four countries led by Britain whose entry into Europe is being negotiated.

The spokesman repeated yesterday's official denial that the letter written by Mr Heath to Herr Brandt five days ago dealt with the need for summit talks before West Germany takes further steps in her Ost-

politik of seeking closer relations with Eastern Europe.

Mr Heath's letter did not mention Ostpolitik, Herr von Weizsäcker said, nor East-West relations. It was devoted entirely to the Common Market.

A West German newspaper, "Welt am Sonntag," which opposes Ostpolitik, quoted sources in Bonn yesterday in a report that Mr Heath has asked the Chancellor to halt his détente until after a West European summit had been held.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry said today that the purpose of a summit conference should be to "continue the work towards European unity and give it a new impulse."

The Foreign Minister, Herr Scheel, had proposed to his colleagues that preparations for a summit should begin as soon as possible. The first opportunity for the 10 to hold a preliminary meeting would be at the Council of Ministers' meeting in Rome on November 5-6. — Reuter.

Radicals set for duel

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, October 11

Maurice Faure, president of the Radical Party, and M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, its general secretary, who is challenging him for the presidency, have today taken up positions for the duel expected at the party's annual conference on Sunday.

In the columns of "L'Express," the journal directed by M Servan-Schreiber, both reply to identical questions. The one that makes clear the difference between the two men, who subscribe to a largely similar policy, is the first: what is the essential stake in the contest between them?

According to M Faure, the issue is to points at issue are the personality of the president of the party and the doctrinal and strategic ideas. He wonders whether M Servan-Schreiber has achieved the transformation from gifted journalist into party leader and politician. "The unforseeable mess and incoherence of his statements and attitude, the lack of continuity in his ideas, and the restlessness that finds expression in a liking for the spectacular and the impressive and a propensity for Wagnerian apothegms, leave room for doubt," M Faure observes.

Basically, he says, M Servan-Schreiber's concept of the role of the State relates to a form of capitalism that is already over. Today it is not the State that invades and paralyzes the economy, it is the private

sector, which is regaining lost ground.

M Servan-Schreiber himself sees the stake as the birth of a Left in France. If the Left wishes to win the confidence of the public and succeed in government in the society of today, it must renew its proposals. That task has not been tackled virtually since the Liberation, because of the enfeeblement of public debate in France and after 15 years of colonial rule followed by 13 years of Gaullism.

Today, he feels, there is the possibility of seeing the birth of a real political force, able to take responsibility for the situation of the electorate and for the realisation of their potential in the face of economic factors which at present are all-powerful.

Soldier-sailors end journey

A British Army expedition has completed what it claims to be the first recorded north-to-south navigation of British Columbia's waterways from the Yukon to the United States border.

The nine-member team, led by a 27-year-old army captain, Sir Ramphel Twissell, Wykeham-Plennies, pulled its rubber boats on to Kiliham beach yesterday at the end of their journey.

Already, bones of contention are wage increases scheduled by contract for 1972 affecting 24 million workers and averaging 7.8 per cent. While House officials acknowledged that if the increases are left untouched as the AFL-CIO demands, it would be almost impossible to meet the President's goal of an inflation rate of 2.3 per cent by the end of 1972.

The atmosphere between organised labour and the Administration has not been helped by the latter's deliberate vagueness over the Cost-of-Living Council's future role. Union leaders complain that when they were initially briefed by the White House on the proposals they were assured that the Pay Board and the Price Commission would have total power to decide without the council or the Administration breathing down their necks.

But when senior Administration officials briefed the press it was made fairly clear that the Pay Board, in particular, would be expected to follow criteria laid down by the Cost-of-Living Council during the first phase of the freeze.

When Mr Meany heard this he withdrew a statement of support that had been drawn up to endorse the Administration's economic proposals and called an emergency meeting of the AFL-CIO executive. Union leaders, among them Mr Leonard Woodcock, of the United Automobile Workers, quoted by the "Wall Street Journal" today indicated that they would refuse to serve on the Pay Board unless they were assured of its complete autonomy.

If it comes to a boycott the Administration would be left with a shambles of its proposals. So vital is labour's support that it is almost certain that Mr Nixon will have to bow to its wishes or produce a radically different way to conduct the second phase of the freeze.

In a last-minute attempt to avoid such an impasse, Senator Jacob Javits, the ranking Republican on the Senate Labour Committee, sent telegrams yesterday to nearly 40 union leaders assuring them that the Administration had no intention of vetoing the Pay Board's decisions.

Until today, little had been heard from consumers or the general public, except vague expressions of support reflected in public opinion polls. The situation changed with a strong attack by consumer advocate Ralph Nader, who said that the plans for wage and price boards were an unconstitutional delegation of authority.

"This is really a sad year for the rule of law. President Nixon is going down as one of the most radical Presidents we have ever known," he said to the Congressional Committee.

Mr Nader and his associates have already filed suits in Federal courts seeking to test the constitutionality of the freeze and the semi-autonomous regulating boards.



A last look round Moscow for four of the expelled British diplomats. From the left Naval Attaché Anthony Wolstenholme; First Secretary Philip Hanson; Second Secretary Anne Lewis; and Alan Holmes, Chief of Registry

Kreisky may go it alone

Vienna, October 11

Chancellor Kreisky, after his electoral victory yesterday, met his Socialist Party leadership today to decide whether to form a coalition or to go it alone.

But election officials said that the information Dr Kreisky needs for his decision — postal votes still have to be counted — will not be available until late tomorrow or early on Wednesday.

The Socialists have so far gained 50.2 per cent of the vote, the first time any Austrian party has received more than half the support. The once-powerful Conservative People's Party received 42.8 per cent and the small, right-wing Freedom Party 5.4 per cent.

On this basis, the Socialists held 93 seats in a Parliament of 183 seats. But absentee voters in Austria usually support non-Socialist parties and officials said it was possible that they may cost the Socialists one seat. Another Socialist member of Parliament is expected to become the non-voting Speaker, cutting Dr Kreisky's total to 91.

Party sources said if Dr Kreisky's majority holds firm at 93 he will form a one-party Government. If it sinks to 92 he could risk a one-party Government or seek a coalition, with the Freedom Party the most likely partner. — UPI.

Vietnam link

After negotiations in Paris Switzerland and North Vietnam have decided to open diplomatic relations with an exchange of ambassadors. Switzerland has also decided to appoint an ambassador to South Vietnam, where it has hitherto had only a consul-general.

Travel industry's role in EEC

ADRIENNE KEITH-COHEN: Cannes, October 11

The British travel industry will have a major role in promoting acceptance of the Common Market by the British public. Mr Bob Waller, the chairman, said in his opening speech at the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents in Cannes today.

"Because we are dealing with the movement of people we can do more than any other organisation in Britain to encourage travel within and to recognise the new federation. We can help these people overcome the awe of joining the European state," he said.

Unless there was a substantial change in the pattern of international tourism in the next 10 years, 60 per cent of the 6,000 million tourists estimated for 10 years' time would be travelling in Europe, Mr Waller noted. It was therefore essential for a European blueprint for tourism for the next decade to be drawn up immediately. He urged the convention to "send an urgent demand to all European Heads of State for immediate action on this proposal," and also called for greater freedom of

Fly now, vote later

From HELLA PICK, United Nations (NY), October 11

The representative of the Maldives Islands will be in the United Nations in time for the China debate and to vote in favour of America's two-Chinas policy. The Maldives have in the past found it too expensive to maintain a permanent representative at the United Nations. But the money for manning the Maldives seat has suddenly been found.

Rumour has it that the United States has made it possible for the Maldives delegate to stay here for a while, provided he supports the US position on China. Equally the Gambia is again attending the General Assembly, and is expected to vote for the US.

These are only two new examples of US arm-twisting that is coming to light. There is no doubt that the US is now campaigning more strenuously than ever for the retention of the Chinese Nationalist representation in the UN.

Opposition

Senators opposed to the expulsion of Formosa are being encouraged to come to New York, and this morning Senator William Buckley of New York, who represents a group of 21 senators who say they will oppose congressional funds for the UN unless Formosa retains its seat in the UN after Peking is voted in, called on the UN Ambassador to the UN, Mr George Bush.

Afterwards Mr Buckley held a press conference at the United States mission to the UN to give added publicity to his position. Mr Buckley, an extreme right-wing Republican, represented only a minority opinion in the Senate, and there is no reason to suppose that his group of 21 senators could sway congressional appropriations to the UN.

Nevertheless, US diplomats in the UN are using the threat of financial sanctions by Congress to their effort to secure support for their two-Chinas policy.

One national television network went further today and suggested that developing nations are being told that US development aid would be withheld from any country that voted for the expulsion of Chinese Nationalists. US officials deny such threats, but they do not discourage the speculation.

Sadat arrives in Moscow

President Sadat of Egypt was given full honours when he arrived in Moscow yesterday for three days of top-level talks.

The Egyptian leader, who made brief stops at Kuwait and Tehran on his way from Cairo, will meet President Podgorniy, Mr Kosygin, and Mr Brezhnev during his stay. He is due to return tomorrow, but Egyptian sources said yesterday that an extension of his visit was possible.

Dancers die in plane crash

A prima ballerina, Norma Fontana, who danced with Rudolf Nureyev in Buenos Aires earlier this year, was one of nine Argentine ballet dancers killed when their Cessna aircraft crashed into the river Plate near the city's airport. The pilot also died. The troupe was flying to Bahia

Mr Koffi's bitter cup

Abidjan, October 11

Government and press remained silent here today about the return on Saturday of the Minister of State, Mr N'dia Koffi, from a "private visit" to South Africa.

Mr Koffi flew unexpectedly from Pretoria to Abidjan last week for three days of talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to promote President Houphouët-Boigny's policy of dialogue with the South African Government.

On his return there were only members of his family at the airport to welcome him, and observers felt that the official silence indicated the President's disapproval of his unwanted publicity generated by the trip.

Mr Koffi's team arrived in Pretoria the day after President Houphouët had announced that he would send an official delegation to talk to Mr Vorster about the possibility of a "dialogue." But the official press here rapidly emphasised that the Minister was in South

Africa on a "private" visit, and not in conjunction with the President's announcement.

President Houphouët has said he wants to present a unified front of black leaders in his attempt to talk to South Africa, and observers here believed the publicity given to the Koffi delegation in the South African press made it look as though the Ivory Coast leader was going ahead alone instead of seeking the advice of members of the Organisation of African Unity who have said they will support such a policy.

Cardinal suggests women priests

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG

Rome, October 11
The possibility of admitting women as ministers in the Roman Catholic Church mentioned at the Synod of Bishops in Rome, although most of the talk again about the celibacy of the priesthood.

Cardinal Flahiff of Wimp said the old historical myths against women as such as that Jesus was a man, he chose men to be Apostles, and the well-thundering of St Paul about women's duty to remain in veiled, were just not valid.

In the Old Testament priests are all male because legitimate reaction against fertility cults of Canaan, a most of the priests were women. Our women have waited patiently since Ecumenical Council for a chance to share in the ministries of the Church: there is no dogma which we cannot reconsider as a whole question.

Commission
The Canadian bishops' conference urges the synod to recommend to the Holy See the immediate establishment of a mixed commission of bishops, priests, laymen, and women in religious life to study the question of the ministry of women in the Church. If such a study is begun at once, we may find ourselves before the course of events.

With the issue of male clergy still sitting on the synod's agenda, the Canadian bishops have decided to approach the Canadian cardinal's postal at this time. It is hoped to be judged in the coming "summer." Perhaps the next synod in 1973 will be ready to take the women.

Spokesmen from Congo, Angola, Vietnam, and Nigeria today against married men as priests in any circumstances. Nigerian bishop even warned of the danger of inter-marriage in-law.

Options

Cardinal Suenens of Brussels said that the Belgian bishops favoured the idea of married men as priests, but he hoped that the synod would make that recommendation. The Pope, the majority Belgian bishops, priests, laymen consulted also favoured the ordination of married men even if there were no shortage of priests, noting that St Paul "founded his church not on John, but on a married man."

The synod must speak mind, the Pope must decide, but a non-celibate clergy would not exclude celibate clergy and it would not become a universal discipline, but an option made available to individual countries.

RADIO-TV ANNOUNCER

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TELEVISION

MORE questioning of the legal system: now Bryan Magee seeks the truth about the strengths and foibles of the judiciary from Lords Devlin and Radcliffe. ("The Judges," ITV, 10.30). Earlier, Peter Hill has a go at the other channel's domain of quiet police drama ("Man Charged," ITV, 9.0). Elsewhere, Graham Turner attempts to get the history of the British car industry into 75 minutes ("The Car Makers," BBC-1, 9.20).

BBC-1

9.30 am-12.30 pm: Schools: 9.30 Maths Today-Year 2; 10.0 Maths Workshop-Stage 2; 10.25-10.45 Look and Read; 11.0 Watch! 11.18 Going to Work; 11.40 Making Music; 12.5 News Horizons.

12.30 Mates a Mor: Welsh Country-side.

1.30 Joe: Watch with Mother.

1.45 News.

2.0-2.30 Schools: 2.0 Drama: 2.30 Science Extra-Biology.

3.45 Nurses in Training: part 2.

4.15 Play School.

4.40 Jackanory.

4.55 Animal Magic.

5.0 Harlem Globetrotters.

5.44 Magic Roundabout.

5.50 News.

BBC-2

11.0-11.25 am: Play School: Dressing-Up Day.

6.35 pm: Square Two.

7.5 Open University: Science 33.

7.50 News.

8.0 Floodlit Rugby League: BBC-2 Trophy, First Round, Leigh v. Warrington.

8.50 Wheelbase: Paris Motor Show and fifth International T.A.P. Rally.

9.20 Film: Girl With Green Eyes, with Peter Finch, Rita Tushingham, Lynn Redgrave.

10.30 News.

10.55 The Old Grey Whistle Test.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 am-12 noon: Schools: 10.20 Pantomime; 11.0 Rules, Rules, Rules; 11.18 Meeting our needs; 11.40 Messengers.

1.45-2.30 pm: Schools: 1.45 Sport, Look, Listen; 2.0 My World; 2.13 Just Look; 2.35 Time to Remember: 1934-A Trip to Europe; 3.0 Beyond the Pack Ice.

3.20 Cartoon.

3.40 Anita in Jumbleland.

3.55 Tea Break.

4.25 Peyton Place.

4.55 Junior Showtime.

5.20 Magpie.

6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.

6.30 Crossroads.

6.55 Keep it in the Family.

7.25 Tuesday Film: "Moss Rose," with Peggy Cummins, Victor Mature.

9.0 Armchair Theatre: "Man Charged," with Glyn Houston, Nerys Hughes.

10.0 News.

10.30 The Judges: Bryan Magee talks to Lord Devlin, Lord Radcliffe, Sir Frederic Sellers.

11.30 Drive-In: Presented by Shaw Taylor.

12 midnight The Glory of Love: Johnny Silvo Sings.

ANGLIA—10.20 am-2.30 pm: Schools: 1.45 Yoga for Health; 2.35 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 3.45 Anglia News; 4.40 Anita in Jumbleland; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.50 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 6.35 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Guns of Wyoming," with Robert Taylor, Robert Loggia.

8.30 Keep it in the Family; 9.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.0 News; 10.30 The Judges; 11.30 Drive In; 12 midnight Reflection.

CHANNEL

2.23 pm: Schools: 4.5 Grasshopper Island; 4.20 Robin's Birthday; 4.55 Crochet; 5.25 Mrs. Queen; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.50 News; 6.0 Police File; 6.15 Channel Look around; 6.35 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: Patterns of Power; 7.30 With Van Heffin; 8.30 Armchair Theatre; 10.0 News; 10.30 The Judges; 11.30 Channel Gazette; 11.30 Commentaries et Previsions Meteorologiques.

MIDLANDS (ATV)—10.20 am-2.30 pm: Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 3.45 Women; 4.40 Anita in Jumbleland; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.50 News; 6.0 News; 6.35 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Battle Stations," with William Bendix, John Lund; 8.0 Keep it in the Family; 9.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.0 News; 10.30 The Judges.

NORTHERN (Granada)—10.20 am-2.30 pm: Schools: 3.45 All About; 4.10 News; 4.35 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.50 News; 6.0 News; 6.35 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Law of the Lawless," with Dale Robertson; 8.0 Keep it in the Family; 9.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.0 News; 10.30 The Judges; 11.30 Play Better Golf; 12.5 am: Close.

SOUTHERN—10.20 am-2.30 pm: Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.25 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 3.45 Anglia News; 4.40 Anita in Jumbleland; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.50 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 6.35 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: "Guns of Wyoming," with Robert Taylor, Robert Loggia.

Scot Brady, Betta St John; 8.30 Keep it in the Family; 9.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.0 News; 10.30 Report; 11.30 Southern News; 11.40 Farm Progress; 12.10 am: Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST AND WALES (HTV)

10.20 am-2.30 pm: Schools: 3.10 Women Today; 4.15 Tinkertam; 4.30 Crossroads; 4.55 Junior Showtime; 5.15 Magpie; 5.50 News; 6.0 Regional News; 6.1 Report West; 6.18 Report Wales; 6.35 Film: "The Stranger Wore a Gun," with Randolph Scott; 8.0 Mr and Mrs; 9.0 Armchair Theatre; 10.0 News; 10.30 Report; 11.30 Drive In; 12 midnight Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (as above except).

1.45-3.35 pm: Report West.

HTV WALES—1.45-1.58 pm: Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES—6.1-6.18 pm: Y Dydd; 10.30 Dan Sylw! 11.15-11.30 Q'r Wagg.

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RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 am: News; 6.27 Farming Today; 6.45 Prayer for the Day; 6.50 Regional News; 7.0 Today; 7.04 Today's Papers; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 7.50 Regional News; 8.0 News; 8.40 Today's Papers; 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament; 9.0 News; 9.5 From Our Own Correspondent; 9.50 Schools; 9.50 Religious Service; 9.50 Interlude; 10.15 Movement and Music; 10.20 Report; 10.30 Schools; 10.30 Marsh! 10.45 Intermediate German; 11.0 Movement and Music; 11.30 Music Club; 11.40 Religion in its Contemporary Context; 12.0 noon You and Yours: Your Home and Family; 12.30 pm: Just a Minute; 12.45 Weather; 1.0 World at One; 1.30 Archers; 1.45 Listen With Mother; 2.0 A Year; 2.1

Can sugar crash victims be prioritised

From 100 to 150 of the 63 people who died in the BEEB crash over Belgium, 10 days ago, were buried yesterday. Nine Catholic, Anglican, Buddhist, read parts of burial service watched by hundreds of relatives flown to Belgium aboard a plane as guests of the British Ambassador, Sir John Biddis, and senior BEEB officials.

Three invited

NA's External Trade Minister, Mr. P. H. Hsing-Kuo, Paris for home after a visit. He visited the Prime Minister, M. de Gaulle, the Foreign Minister, M. Schumann, and Finance Minister, M. de Gaulle, to visit.

Bonn visitor

HAMMED HEYKAL, editor of Egypt's "Al-Ahram", to meet Chancellor Brandt in Bonn Thursday. Mr. Heykal, who on a private visit to West Germany, arrived in Munich last weekend.

No progress

SETTLEMENT is in sight the Paris Metro strike which has caused the worst hold-ups in the French capital for years. The strike entered its second day yesterday, in support of wage demands by the 2,000 drivers.

Privy showing

H. CALCUTTA is to give a private performance for the benefit of an Australian magistrate charged against the cast of the play "The Magistrate". The magistrate, Mr. G. Smyth, asked for performance when the six men and five women in the play appeared before him in court. Counsel said they all pleaded not guilty.

Takeover

USRAH BEDEIRI has taken over as chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army, with headquarters in Damascus. The Colonel was appointed last week.

A group of men, responsible to nobody, and out to eat into as much national sovereignty as possible. This is a popular view of the European Common Market's Commission, as seen from the British side of the Channel.

The Commission is supposed to be the guardian of the Treaty of Rome, a treaty that in most areas of policy is an extremely imprecise document (a failure that all the member States have consistently used to their own national advantage). In general the Commission proposes, the Council of Ministers disposes, once a unanimous acceptable compromise is arrived at.

Because of the Commission's uncertain rôle personalities matter perhaps more than in other institutions. "The Commission shall be composed," states the Rome treaty, "of members chosen for their general competence and of indisputable independence. They shall perform their duties in the general interest of the Community with complete independence."

All very well, but as one official admitted: "There has been weakness at the helm since Walter Hallstein ended his presidential term of office four years ago. The trouble is that the right persons to be Commissioners have not been found." It is an open secret that since he became President in July, 1970, Franco Maria Malfatti has had his eyes fixed on the Italian political scene, and the next general elections. He has been more concerned with getting publicity before the domestic Italian audience, than before a broader "European" one.

Under Signor Malfatti, his eight colleagues have been virtually encouraged to seek special links with their own countries, and to go their own way, threatening the principle of collegiality. Not surprisingly, since the Commis-

Writing from Brussels, Richard Norton-Taylor studies the Common Market Commissioners and finds that

Centrifugal force afflicts Six

signers are all appointed by the Governments of the member States — albeit "acting in common agreement" (Rome treaty article 158) — both the French Commissioners, Raymond Barre and Jean-François Deniau, have strong Gaullist sympathies. In spite of Christian Democratic protests, the German Government nominated one Social Democrat Commissioner (Wilhelm Haferkamp) and one Free Democrat (Ralf Dahrendorf) while the Italians have one Christian Democrat (Malfatti) and one Socialist (Spinelli).

But it happens that the two French Commissioners have arguably the two most significant posts. Barre, member responsible for monetary and economic affairs and a professor-diplomat, has his own "special relationship" with Paris. Soon after the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, for example, he spoke to the finance committee of the French National Assembly, offering a diagnosis that, by definition, the French Deputies and Government wanted to hear.

As far as the entry talks were concerned, Deniau was given virtually a free hand by his colleagues, a state of affairs that, by definition, the French Deputies and Government wanted to hear.

the successful negotiations is reported, by many participants, to have been negligible. Deniau's knowledge of French official thinking undoubtedly helped him to present acceptable compromises. Another illustration of the exclusivity of national links was demonstrated recently over the "Dahrendorf affair." Dr Dahrendorf's provocative attacks on the present structure of the Common Market failed to find an echo in other Common Market countries.

He also wanted to provoke an EEC-wide debate on the nature of the Community and its common institutions, but he succeeded only in provoking the Christian Democratic Opposition in his own country. Again, most Commissioners are more concerned about cultivating good relations with their national press than with the Community press corps as a whole.

Two Commissioners who do not make such use of their national ties are Sico Mansholt and Alberto Spinelli. Mansholt has long realised the need to improve relations with Agricultural Ministers and farmers' organisations in each of the six member countries, while Spinelli is beginning the uphill task of trying to persuade industry throughout the Community that it must work together and accept some

degree of supranational decision-making.

Of the present nine Commissioners, there is one ex-trade union leader, two ex-Ministers, two ex-diplomats, three university professors, and Signor Spinelli, former head of Italy's "Chatham House." A handful of directors-general and industry to the Commission and vice versa. Perhaps the best example of how a senior Eurocrat has made good is Francois-Xavier Ortoli, now French Minister for Industrial and Scientific Development. Similarly, several ex-Commissioners have been welcomed by industry.

May be such cross-fertilisation should be encouraged. May be the best thing is to create a controlling European civil service career structure. But if at the moment Eurocracy is in a confused state, the close links between individual Commissioners and national capitals, coupled with their individual ambitions, has led the Malfatti Commission to propose what may be called "politically realistic" compromises to the Six, as opposed to proposals which, although intended to promote the goal of European union, would be rejected out of hand by most of the member Governments at this stage.

A notable example of this



Signor Malfatti

EEC anxiety on monetary policy split

From our Correspondent, Brussels, October 11

The Common Market Commission is becoming increasingly concerned about the effects of separate actions on the monetary front by the six member States.

Signor Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, today told leading representatives of UNICE, the organisation grouping Common Market confederations industry, that "for European countries, the priority objective is the elimination of the American protectionist trade measures, if possible before the end of the year and at the same time as a selective realignment of all currencies."

But he added: "The problem of the relationship between our currencies vis-à-vis the dollar is important, but I must tell you in all honesty that the problem of the relations between the Community currencies is still more important, and for a simple reason: only 8 per cent of Community exports go to the United States, whereas about 40 per cent of the total exports of the six member States are absorbed by the Community itself."

President Nixon's new economic programme succeeded in bringing the Six — and Britain — into close agreement, both in roundly condemning US protectionism and also in providing broad guidelines for the reform of the world's monetary system. But on the immediate problems of currency realignment, greater exchange rate flexibility, and ways of combating inflows of speculative capital, France and Germany — or more particularly, the French Government and the West German Economics Minister, Herr Schiller — remain at loggerheads. One Commission official even suggested that "the United States is somewhat cynically playing against the divisions within the Common Market."

Finance Ministers of the Common Market will meet in Paris on October 27 for what should be an important session. But last week, Herr Schiller said he thought there was "perhaps more chance now of making progress through the Group of 10 than through the medium of the six Common Market countries." Ministers of the Group of 10 are due to meet on November 15, probably in Rome.

The Snark and Mr Wilson...

By MICHAEL LAKE

Britain's Ambassador in Paris, Mr Christopher Soames, last night directed an undigested dig at the man who appointed him to his post, Mr Harold Wilson.

Speaking in London, Mr Soames — who played an important rôle in securing French approval of British membership of the EEC — said he did not see how anyone could realistically have hoped for better terms than Mr Geoffrey Rippon had secured.

"I would add, on a personal note," said Mr Soames, "that when I was invited in 1968 to take up my present post in Paris I was prompted to accept by the manifest sincerity and determination of all who were at that time responsible both for the strategy and for the conduct of our European policy."

"It is not for me to comment on what has happened since. I can only reflect sadly, like Lewis Carroll's Belman in 'The Hunting of the Snark' that — 'The principal falling occurred in the sailing And the Belman, perplexed and distressed, Said he had hoped at least when the wind blew due east'."

Earlier in his speech, Mr Soames said the negotiations fulfilled by Mr Rippon had been prepared with great skill and infinite patience by Mr George Thomson (Mr Wilson's Minister for Europe).

Payments pledge

Copenhagen, October 11

A Social Democratic minority Government under the Prime Minister, Mr Krag, took office today with a pledge to concentrate on solving Denmark's balance of payments problem.

Mr Krag said that it was also going to continue the EEC negotiations with the aim of putting the question to a referendum next year as planned by the outgoing Centre-Right coalition.

He confirmed that the Government will try to carry out its 1970 defence proposal to cut compulsory military service from 12 to six months — UPL

Dean was 'fully involved'

Pretoria, October 11

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Gonville French-Beytagh, was "part and parcel" of an attempt to overthrow the State, the prosecution, Mr Johan Liebenberg, claimed here today.

Mr Liebenberg was speaking at the trial of the Dean, who faces 10 charges under the Terrorism Act, including plotting the violent overthrow of the South African Government. The trial resumed today after a week's adjournment during which the defence and prosecution counsel prepared their arguments.

Mr Liebenberg said the mere proof of the Dean's intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order was enough for a

conviction under the Terrorism Act.

He added that it was not necessary to prove that the Dean had acted in a conspiracy — it would be sufficient to show that he had acted independently. Neither was it necessary for co-conspirators to have met each other.

But, he went on, "the State will submit that the accused did not act in isolation... he was part and parcel of an attempt to overthrow the State."

Reviewing the evidence Mr Liebenberg said the Dean distributed money alleged to have come from the Defence and Aid Fund in London — an organisation banned in South Africa — to people the prosecution claimed were connected with outlawed African National

Congress (ANC). The Dean, he said, was "an agent for ANC."

Referring to ANC pamphlets found in the Dean's flat and which the Dean claimed had been planted, Mr Liebenberg said that if the Dean's evidence was to be believed, certain people planted the pamphlets and telephoned the police, who then searched the flat.

"I submit this story is not acceptable because it would mean senior police officers had perjured themselves merely to prove the case against him." He went on to deal with the charge that the Dean had advocated violence and he claimed that the Dean subscribed to violence to bring about social change.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow. — Reuter.

Britain's Six envoy

IT was confirmed yesterday that Mr Michael Palliser, who was Mr Wilson's private secretary at 10 Downing Street when Mr Wilson was trying to get into Europe, has been appointed Britain's Ambassador to the European Communities.

He will be Britain's permanent representative in the Common Market after British entry and the most important link between it and Westminster.

Mr Palliser is married to the daughter of M Spaak, Belgium's former Foreign Minister, who helped to negotiate the 1958 Rome Treaty.

Happiness is having somebody to look after you.

It's not just disasters that leave children in need of care and help. Of course that happens. And at Save the Children we do all we can. But, as any mum will tell you, the way to make a kid happy is just to look after him.

In 46 countries including the UK, over 1,000 Save the Children people are doing just that. We're caring for kids in hospitals, clinics, schools, playgroups and refugee camps. We're curing, feeding, teaching and clothing kids and sometimes just giving them a cuddle.

At other times we're teaching children to play. Every day it costs over £8,000 to bring happiness to children. And that's what we think it's all about.



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the Children
this is what it's all about

HOME NEWS

Sir Keith welcomes plan for community takeover in NHS

By JOHN WINDSOR

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, yesterday welcomed a report which suggests that hospitals should have lower financial priority than community services. This community approach, which Sir Keith is known to favour, would

Grocers fail the sales

Any men do the shop because they are shy, that, yes, it is possible, says the present report. A Birmingham grocer, IT SEEMS, is spending pay increases on instead of passing on money to their wives. They are beginning to check their wives' spending and they are in these inflationary times to allow the proportion of income spent on food to be maintained.

A Harrogate grocer, QUOTES COME from a of 10 per cent of the neighbourhood grocers under the banner of the "big suppliers of independent."

maintains that its of friendly neighbour grocers, who in four out of five are running neighbourhood self-stores (supermarkets), their area, their pay rises in local families, hunting is on the rise, they say. There is away from large city population drift away the cities. And male is on the increase.

men go shopping—about that. But I if they really like it, go shopping because they drive the. They're just weekend sure, that's all."

A Bath grocer, IT VARIES across the y. In the South of Eng- London, and the Mid- 60 per cent and more grocers reckoned that were influencing what ought to be in Northern ire, only 23 per cent agreed, 70 per cent and 80 per cent of the grocers about the land say that married (under 21) confident as their mums' buying—except in en Ireland and London, the figures are a tick 38 and 44 per cent tively.

is general agreement shoppers are looking for ne bargains, although northern Irish grocers are certain of this than the grocers are fairly evenly d about the appeal of out-of-the-way foods—h they clearly sell well ndon, Wales, and the east.

thing makes a man as up as food. He still likes who can cook."

A Worcester grocer,

turn the health service upside down if implemented. He and the Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Peter Thomas, say in a joint forward to "The Organisation of Group Practice," a report by a sub-committee of the Government-aided Standing Medical Advisory Committee. "We regard the report as a valuable contribution towards current thinking about general practice and its place in the health service as a whole."

The report says that the maximum amount of work should be handled in the community and as little as possible in hospital. It anticipates a health service based on general practitioners working in group practices of five or six doctors together with nurses, social workers, and secretarial staff. This would be more effective and cheaper than a hospital-based service.

Health centres, each responsible for about 15,000 people; would be administered by community physicians who have already been mentioned in Green Papers. Each unit would include a health visitor, and a home nurse. Social workers would be attached to group practice to reduce any artificial distinction between social and medical aspects of the work.

"There is no doubt that in terms of value for money spent the capital invested in the community health services will provide a greater return from which more people will benefit than a similar amount of money devoted to the hospital services," the report says.

Chiropractic and physiotherapy services could also be linked to the group practices, but pathology and radiology facilities

were best concentrated at the district general hospital. Specialist consultations at group practice centres should be tried in an experimental basis. Pharmacies could be installed in the same premises.

The Government paved the way for the devolution of community services with its proposal for a two-tier health service in a Green Paper in May. There would be about 15 regional authorities allocating resources to area authorities employing community physicians. The present structure of hospital management would disappear.

Yesterday's report says that community and hospital-based medical services should be interdependent. "The aim should be to care for people at home when they are ill unless the specialist services within the hospital are necessary," it adds.

The development of the district general hospital is likely to intensify the difficulties associated with removing some patients, particularly the elderly, to hospital. At present, substantial numbers of patients were "inappropriately" using costly hospital services.

Nurses at the health centres would be trained not only in traditional nursing care outside the hospital, but in delegated work as agents of the doctor, in medical care, health education, and "medico-social work of a limited nature."

The health centre building programme should be speeded up, it says. At its present rate, by 1975, 12.5 per cent of general practitioners would be able to practise from centres.

"The Organisation of Group Practice," Department of Health and Social Security, Welsh Office: Stationery Office, 65p.

Mother killed baby

The discovery that a young mother killed her baby in 1969 was made only this year, when she admitted pressing a pillow over the head of another of her three children, Mr Paul Chadd, prosecuting, said at Bristol Assizes yesterday.

The mother, Mrs Jean Parkhouse (26) of Longfield Estate, Starcross, Devon, was ordered by Mr Justice Lawson to be detained in a hospital.

She admitted the infanticide of her baby, John, in March, 1969: two charges of assault causing bodily harm on her daughter, Linda, last year; and causing grievous bodily harm with intent to her third child, Raymond, last July.

Last July, said Mr Chadd, she was living at Starcross with her husband and son, Raymond, who was about 5. Linda was in Council. After Mrs Parkhouse told a neighbour that she had killed Raymond, the child was found underneath pillows with his face in the mattress. Raymond recovered, and Mrs Parkhouse was persuaded by a mental health worker to go into hospital.

"No one seems to have reported this to the police," said Mr Chadd.

Sewell: another remand

Frederick Joseph Sewell (38), car dealer, of no fixed address, was further remanded in police custody until October 15 in Blackpool yesterday charged with the murder of Superintendent Gerald Richardson on August 23.

When Sewell, who was bearded, and wore a dark pin-striped suit with a light grey open-neck shirt, was asked by the clerk if he agreed to the remand in police cells, he replied: "I would prefer to go to Brixton (prison and centre) because I cannot have a head where I am, but it doesn't matter."

The clerk asked: "You are not unduly disturbed about it?" Sewell replied "No." Told by the chairman he would be remanded to police cells, Sewell replied: "Thank you very much."

He arrived 13 minutes before the case began in a plain car escorted by police cars. He was handcuffed to a detective and had a blanket covering his head as he was escorted into the building.

Panayiotis Panayiotou (25), a Cypriot tailor and presser, of Birnam Road, Holloway, London, was also remanded until October 15, charged with assisting Sewell by providing him with accommodation with intent to impede his arrest.



The actress Margaret Tyack adjusting a replacement wig which has been fitted to the funeral effigy of Queen Anne (1665-1714) in Westminster Abbey. Miss Tyack played the Queen in the BBC serial, "The First Churchills"

GIs get deserter guide

By our own Reporter

A HANDBOOK for American deserters was published in Britain yesterday offering up-to-date advice on legal risks, safeguards, and loopholes in the United States and in countries where GIs might seek haven.

Sweden, predictably, emerges as the country most likely to offer safe harbour, with France coming second. The book comments: "Generally, deserters have felt that Great Britain is not a very safe country to go for refuge, and suggests that deserters are arrested and handed over because of pressure from the US authorities."

"Love It but Leave It: American Deserters," is published by War Resisters International, an organisation based in Britain but with associates in most Western countries. Some 4,000 copies have been printed for the first edition. The author, Mr Devi Prasad, said yesterday that he did not expect any difficulty in getting copies to American servicemen, wherever they were.

Mr Prasad estimates that there are 500 deserters living openly in Sweden, and 200 in France. Only a handful are living openly elsewhere in Europe, though countries such as Holland and Denmark might have 100 or so deserters living under cover. At a rough guess, he said yesterday, Britain might have 50 or so, though the handbook makes it clear that Britain is a jumping-off point for a substantial number of deserters on their way to France or Sweden.

The book sets out the legal position in nine major countries, and has notes on a further eight, as well as charting the legal position under American law.

"Before 1952 Britain had a tradition of hospitality towards political refugees, regardless of their country of origin," the book says, "and death with aliens in accordance with British law only, without reference to international agreements."

"With the passage of the Visiting Forces Act in 1952, the position in nine major countries, and has notes on a further eight, as well as charting the legal position under American law."

10 million at school this year

Education absorbed 6.2 per cent of the United Kingdom gross national product in 1969, compared with 4.1 per cent 10 years ago. Spending was £2,157 millions against £811 millions in 1959.

According to figures published by the Department of Education, the school population is now more than 9,721 million. This total will reach 10 million this year and will rise to 11 million when the effect of raising the school-leaving age is felt in 1974.

Of the 716,000 school-leavers in 1969-70, 24 per cent had a minimum of five "O" levels or one "A" level, compared with 22 per cent of the 1965-6 total. Those from assisted schools had enjoyed a pupil-teacher ratio of 16 to one. In state schools, the ratio was nearly 23 to one.

(Education Statistics for the United Kingdom, 1969. Stationery Office, 1971, £1.50.) "Wasting another year," page 10

2-1 vote against joining Market in big poll

By our own Reporter

A referendum in the Middlesbrough West parliamentary constituency has voted by a two-to-one margin against Britain joining the Common Market, it was announced yesterday.

The poll, which was sponsored by the Keep Britain Out Campaign, was organised by an independent committee of Labour and Conservative councillors and trade unionists.

More than 27,000 voters took part in the poll and 19,256 voted against entry. Only 8,483 voted in favour of joining.

Mr John Sutcliffe, the constituency's Conservative MP, said the result had strengthened his decision to vote against his party in Parliament.

He said: "I believe the poll is an accurate reflection of national opinion. It strengthens my conviction that I should vote against entry to the Common Market."

"The referendum was completely impartial and in fact there was a majority of pro-European supporters on the independent committee which ran it. We have had both pro and anti-Market speakers on Teesside and so this is the best chance that the public have had anywhere to assess the merits and demerits of entry."

Mr Enoch Powell asked British businessmen last night to consider one question before making up their minds about Common Market entry. "Will France, Germany, and Italy make better laws for British trade and industry than the British Government and Parliament?"

Common Market entry was a "political question," said Mr Powell, who was speaking at the diamond jubilee dinner of the Institute of Marketing in Birmingham. The EEC was a political institution and, if it survived at all, must become increasingly so in practice.

The British businessman was being asked to enter a politically regulated economic and trading zone, over whose politics he will have no control.

Some method of skimming oil from ballast water before pumping out was also required.

ADVERTISEMENT

ARRESTED!



(Omega workers distributing relief inside Bangla Dsh during September 1971)

-FOR THE WILL TO ACT

LAST WEEK TWO MEMBERS OF OPERATION OMEGA, the non-violent action mission, were arrested inside Bangla Dsh while taking relief to needy people.

ELEVEN British and American Omega workers have been arrested since August, for trying to break the Pakistan blockade on independent aid to famine-stricken people and for trying to arouse the world to positive action.

Four other missions have been carried out in areas threatened by starvation, but not controlled by the Pakistan army. Food, medicines and clothing were successfully distributed to people from about a hundred villages and hamlets.

OPERATION OMEGA believes it doesn't need permission to help the helpless. And that Pakistan, since its ruthless invasion of March 25th, has no moral authority over the people of Bangla Dsh. The army has already used relief food and vehicles for its own purposes.

OMEGA does believe that, as Leslie Kirkley, Director of Oxfam, said in a letter to the Guardian last Saturday:

"The suffering millions involved are not helped by talk of a political settlement. It is time for us to mobilise the vital element... the WILL to act."

OMEGA HAS THE WILL AND IS ACTING. But much else remains to be done. WE NEED MORE VOLUNTEERS AND MONEY. Three further missions will cost £1,500. Please cut out this slip and send it to us today.

I can help Omega as a:

VOLUNTEER ☐ LOCAL CAMPAIGNER ☐

I enclose £..... to help Omega get into Bangla Dsh

Name

Address

..... Tel

PLEASE SEND THIS SLIP TO OPERATION OMEGA, 3 Caledonian Road, London N.1. Tel.: 01-837 3360 or 01-837 9794

Cut out..... DECLARATION TO YAHYA KHAN

I/We demand the release of the Omega workers jailed by Pakistan. The Pakistan Government must no longer prevent independent relief distribution.

Signature(s)

Address

Sir Cyril Burt—scholar and psychologist

Cyril Lodowic Burt, for 20 years Professor of Psychology at London University, died in London at the age of 85. He was the psychologist to be employed by a local education authority in Britain, being cited by the London County Council (Education Department) from 1913 to 1932.

Cyril was born in London in 1893. From his father, at that time a house physician at Westminster Hospital, later a general practitioner in the Warwick village of Salford, he inherited a love of classical studies as well as an interest in physiology and medicine. From his mother, who was Welsh, and her father, an artist, he learnt to appreciate art, music and literature, and throughout his life he maintained a keen interest in psychological aspects of art.

At Christ's Hospital, his classical education at Eton, and his architectural studies at the Architectural Association, he met William Osler, whose influence shaped his future career. He continued his studies at King's College, where he met Osler, whose influence shaped his future career. He continued his studies at King's College, where he met Osler, whose influence shaped his future career.

Sherrington's department at the University of Liverpool (1909-12) and with Charles S. Myers at the Psychological Laboratory in Cambridge (1912-13), he was appointed (part-time) psychologist to the London County Council (Education Department) from 1913 to 1932. During the First World War he was employed by the Ministry of Munitions. In 1919 he became head of the vocational guidance section of the newly formed National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and from 1924 to 1931 he was also Professor of Education in the University of London. In 1931 he was appointed Professor of Psychology at University College, London, and remained there until he retired in 1950.

He was president of the Psychological Section of the British Psychological Society in 1942, and a classical scholar at Jesus College, Oxford. He met William Osler, whose influence shaped his future career. He continued his studies at King's College, where he met Osler, whose influence shaped his future career. He continued his studies at King's College, where he met Osler, whose influence shaped his future career.

the subsequent establishment of child guidance clinics. He was knighted in 1946.

His earliest publications dealt with problems of mental inheritance and the mental differences between the sexes. From the outset, too, he saw the great importance of understanding the social background of the children he investigated. At Liverpool he lived in the Nile Street Settlement (where the warden was the future Lord Woolton) and in London he managed to get himself accepted as a bona fide member of a criminal gang among whom he was known as "Charlie the Parson."

His best known publications, "Mental and Scholastic Tests," "The Young Delinquent," "The Sub-normal Mind," "The Backward Child," bear witness to his casual scholarship. His most profound theoretical work is "The Factors of the Mind."

Sir Cyril was a man of extraordinary intellectual capacity. As a mental anatomist he was unsurpassed. In his generation of psychologists in this country, he was the most gifted. He excelled not so much in creative ideas as in the versatility, amount, and astonishing exactitude of his work.

OBITUARY

Ex-mayor has sentence cut after petition

A petition signed by 600 people in the Battersea area of London yesterday helped to win a one-third reduction in the six-year sentence on Battersea's former mayor, Sidney Frederick Charles Sporie. Sporie (49), was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court in March for corruption over council housing projects.

He was chairman of the housing committee of the London borough of Wandsworth, with which Battersea was merged. The Court of Appeal refused Sporie's appeal against conviction. The Court of Appeal refused Sporie's appeal against conviction. The Court of Appeal refused Sporie's appeal against conviction.

Peter George Day (41), a construction engineer, of Spinnery Lane, Alconbury, Huntingdonshire, had his 18-month sentence reduced to 12 months. He was refused leave to appeal against his conviction of corruptly offering Sporie £500 in connection with the employment of a building company on a £24 million council housing project.

The court quashed the conviction of Andrews Weatherfool Ltd., of corruptly offering emoluments to Sporie in connection with their employment on council housing work. The company had been fined £10,000 with £3,000 costs.

Mr Justice Eveleigh said that the jury had not been properly directed by the trial judge on the question of who was responsible in the company for the act of corruption.

Mr Justice Eveleigh sitting with Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Donaldson, said that Sporie's conviction of agreeing to receive emoluments from Thomas Daniel Smith should stand, notwithstanding that Smith was later acquitted of offering these emoluments at a separate trial.

The judge also said that Sporie's conviction of agreeing to receive emoluments from Andrews Weatherfool for favouring them in council work should stand, in spite of the quashing of the company's conviction.

The judge said that the quashing of the conviction in no way affected the question of whether

Sporie agreed to accept the emolument.

Sporie had also contended that his conviction of agreeing to receive emoluments from Smith for favouring Smith's company, Fleet Press Services Ltd, should be quashed, because Smith was acquitted at a separate trial.

The judge said: "As long as it is possible for persons concerned in a single offence to be tried separately, it is inevitable that the verdicts returned by the two juries will on occasion appear to be inconsistent with one another."

The result produced by such inconsistency was unsatisfactory but the Appeal Court "must have regard to the unsatisfactory character of a guilty verdict, rather than an unsatisfactory result of the two trials as a whole."

On those questions, the court said that a point of law of general public importance arose. But Lord Widgery said, the court would not grant Sporie leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr John Hazan, QC, urging a reduction in Sporie's sentence, presented a petition signed by more than 600 people in Wandsworth and Battersea.

He said the petitioners submitted that "insufficient consideration has been given to the great amount of good this man has done for the community in the field of housing, and they appeal for clemency."

Mr Hazan said that thousands of people in the borough were grateful to Sporie, who had transformed slums into blocks of flats. Mr Hazan said that the disgrace of Sporie's conviction had completely ruined him.



Lord George-Brown selling "body shirts" yesterday at Selfridge's, the London store. It was a sales promotion enterprise by Courtaulds, the firm which makes the shirts and employs the former Foreign Secretary as a consultant

Tories 'wonder party'

LORD BUTLER yesterday described the Conservative Party's survival as "a political wonder." Writing in the autumn 1971 Swinton Journal (18p), and on the eve of the Conservative Party conference, he says: "The Conservative Party is the one which has lasted — from the early seventeenth century to the present time."

"Its survival has been a political wonder: the great Whig Party, which became the even greater Liberal Party, has vanished — the Liberals have now only six seats in the House of Commons. Of the survival capacity of the Labour Party, a Conservative may be entitled to say it is too early to judge."

Lord Butler contends that the Conservative Party's secret lies in its attitude to change. "It is perhaps the very generalised feeling that we are the national party that has given us our strongest claims on the affections and support of our fellow countrymen," he adds.

He examines the Conservative attitude to reform from Pitt and Peel to Mr Heath and says: "... the fact that Mr Heath has announced a 'quiet revolution', and made clear his intention of putting it through, has shocked and even scared people who think of the Conservative Party as a rather dozy animal always slow to act."

Swinton Journal, published quarterly by Swinton Conservative College, Masham, near Rippon, Yorkshire.

Channel choice

Independent Television had 56 per cent of viewing audiences in September, according to the Joint Industry Committee for Television Viewing Research. The BBC-1 share was 38 per cent and BBC-2 is 5 per cent.

Move to simplify legal redress for citizens

New ways for the citizen to challenge in the High Court decisions affecting him made by a vast number of administrative authorities and tribunals are proposed today by the Law Commission.

Present complex and restrictive means of redress would be largely replaced by a single remedy — an "application for review" by the High Court.

The court would be able to make orders quashing decisions, or enjoining the administrative authority from acting illegally, or commanding it to act where it was under a duty to do so.

or declaring the particular administrative action to be invalid. The proposed powers would be against decisions made by local authorities, Government departments, Ministers, and administrative tribunals, and possibly universities, professional organisations and domestic tribunals, such as disciplinary bodies.

The proposals are made in the Law Commission's working paper on remedies in administrative law, published today. The commission is inviting criticism and comment before formulating final proposals for the Lord Chancellor.

The commission emphasises that the primary object is not to assert private rights, but to have illegal public action and orders controlled by the courts.

It says there is a strong argument for allowing the remedy to apply to domestic tribunals and professional associations, citing a 1968 High Court case in which a Jockey Club decision was challenged.

The commission also sees no reason why the new orders should not be obtainable against the Crown or Crown servants where they act, or threaten to act, illegally.

ITN pays detective damages for libel

By our Correspondent

A police officer in South-east London is to receive damages for an allegation in the television "News at Ten," which might have been considered to refer to him.

Detective Chief Inspector Alan Ernest Ford had sued Independent Television News Ltd., alleging libel. His counsel, Mr Alan Suckling, told Mr Justice Melford Stevenson in the High Court yesterday that in April 1970, he had been the only detective inspector attached to Lewisham police station.

On April 30, 1970, ITN announced that certain Metropolitan Police detectives, including a detective inspector from Lewisham, had been suspended from duty because of allegations involving corruption and demanding money from criminals.

In fact, the detective inspector suspended was not from Lewisham police station, and no allegations of corruption had been made against Mr Ford.

"However," Mr Suckling said, "a considerable number of

people who saw "News at Ten" understood the allegations to refer to him, and he was forced to bring this action to clear his name."

The defendants had paid a suitable sum into court. Counsel for the defendants, Mr Anthony Hoolahan, told the Judge that ITN's broadcast was based on a statement issued from Scotland Yard, which named the officers, suspended and indicated the Metropolitan Police areas, designated by letters of the alphabet, in which they worked.

In order to give viewers an idea of the areas in question, ITN described the relevant Metropolitan Police division, P division, as Lewisham, since they understood P division to be largely coterminous with the London Borough of Lewisham.

It did not occur to them that a viewer might assume that Lewisham meant Lewisham police station. As soon as it was drawn to their attention that this assumption might be made, they broadcast a clarifying statement.

Father's protest at sex book

A PROBATION OFFICER is to send an education committee's sex instruction booklet to the Attorney-General for consideration of a possible prosecution after a father's complaint that some paragraphs "encourage homosexuality."

The booklet — "Scheme of Education in Personal Relationships," published by the Exeter Education Authority — has been criticised by Mr Kenneth Kavanaugh, aged 39, a senior probation officer at Bedford. "I shall be drawing the Attorney-General's attention to paragraphs which could possibly be interpreted as encouraging homosexual acts which are against the law," he said yesterday.

Mr Colin Knapman, a Post Office engineer of Exeter, is keeping his daughters aged 10 and eight, home from school as a protest. Mr Knapman also claims that certain paragraphs encourage homosexuality.

Human guinea pig allegation out of date

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A doctor who alleged that experiments on patients were being carried out at two London hospitals admitted last night that his evidence for these charges was more than two years old. The British Medical Association described the accusations as "useless" without proof.

Dr Maurice Pappworth, the Harley Street physician who made the allegations about "human guinea pigs" in a BBC broadcast on Sunday, said last night: "I have no proof at all covering the past two years—but I do have very good reason to believe what I say is true."

Dr Pappworth also refused to place what proof he has before medical organisations or the Department of Health. "It is not up to me to start an official inquiry. That is the responsibility of the organisations concerned with medical ethics," he said.

In Sunday's radio programme, the doctor said patients dying of cancer at Hammersmith Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital had often been used for experimental work on liver disorders.

Both hospitals yesterday denied the charges. "These allegations are without foundation, do great harm to the public service, and give a monstrously false impression of the devotion and skill given by doctors in Hammersmith Hospital to the service of the patients in their charge," the chairman of Hammersmith Hospital, Lord Cottlesloe, said.

Mr W. E. Bardgett, secretary of the Royal Free Hospital, said his hospital "refuted completely" Dr Pappworth's allegations. "They are just not true," Dr Derek Stevenson, secretary of the BMA, said. "Allegations of this kind without evidence are useless, and the ethical committee of the BMA has received neither complaint nor evidence."

Dr Stevenson said the BMA had given full support to the declaration of ethics in human experiments published by the World Medical Association in 1964. This included the rule that doctors conducting experiments should first obtain the patient's consent, preferably in writing.

Dr Pappworth said he had "documented fully" his allegations in a book written some four years ago. "That book covers a period from about 1964 and 1965. But very often there is a long delay between experiments taking place and the proof coming out. That is why I have no proof for the past two years or so."

The General Medical Council, the body which investigates professional misconduct in the medical profession, would not comment yesterday. "We have called for a transcript of Dr Pappworth's broadcast. We can say nothing more at the moment," the GMC said.

Mr Anthony Berkeley Cox, who wrote detective stories as Anthony Berkeley and Francis Iles, left £196,917 gross, £178,035 net (duty £18,615), in his will published yesterday. He died on March 9, aged 77.

Mr Michael David Millican, 31, of Blaxdown Lane, Bromley, Kent, was found to have clients' money for their purposes. The order against Mr Cox has been suspended pending hearing of his appeal. Millican has 14 days in which to appeal.

Two solicitors were ordered to be struck off the Roll of Solicitors by the disciplinary committee of the Law Society yesterday. They are Mr. Russell Cowan, of 11, Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Mr. Michael David Millican, Blaxdown Lane, Bromley. Both were found to have clients' money for their purposes.

The order against Mr Cox has been suspended pending hearing of his appeal. Millican has 14 days in which to appeal.

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MP cleared of slander allegation

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, was cleared by a High Court judge yesterday of an allegation that he had slandered an insurance claims assessor.

Mr Gerald Charles David Wheeler, of Neville Street, South Kensington, was ordered to pay the costs of the three-day hearing. He conducted his own case.

Mr Justice Browne said he was satisfied that Mr Abse did not say the words complained of. Mr Wheeler, who now works for a Lloyd's syndicate, alleged that Mr Abse had slandered him in remarks to two journalists concerning claims assessors.

Mr Abse, he said, had wrongly stated that he (Mr Wheeler) had advised an accident claimant to accept a £10 settlement offer when solicitors later got £75.

Objectors to census are fined

Two men were each fined £5 at Hendon yesterday for failing to complete their census forms. They pleaded guilty. Joseph Mair of Goldsmith Court, Green Lane, Edgware, told a census officer: "It's a matter of principle."

James Nall, of Colindale Avenue, Colindale, said he was technically guilty but he considered himself guiltless. Mr Nall described the summons as "frivolous" and said he had not answered questions which he thought might subsequently be used for political interference, or by the police.

A Manchester University lecturer, John Fitzhenry, who admitted refusing to complete his census form, was fined £20 at Middleton, Lancashire, yesterday and ordered to pay £10 costs.

BOAC presents: How to go half-way round the world without going right round the bend



1. Go aboard BOAC 747. Note incredible amount of space. Wide seats. More legroom. Broad gangways. High ceiling. Huge overhead lockers that get luggage from under feet.



2. Recline your seat. Move adjustable headrest to most comfortable position and don headphones. Tune in to one of 3 stereo and 4 mono channels of restful music.*

3. While cruising over the Middle East, settle back and enjoy a good film*—like "When Eight Bells Toll," or "Milligan's Million." Later, live up the Hong Kong-to-Darwin hop with another—like "The Million Dollar Duck," or Julie Christie in "The Go-Between".

مركز من الأجر

A castle for shirtsleeves

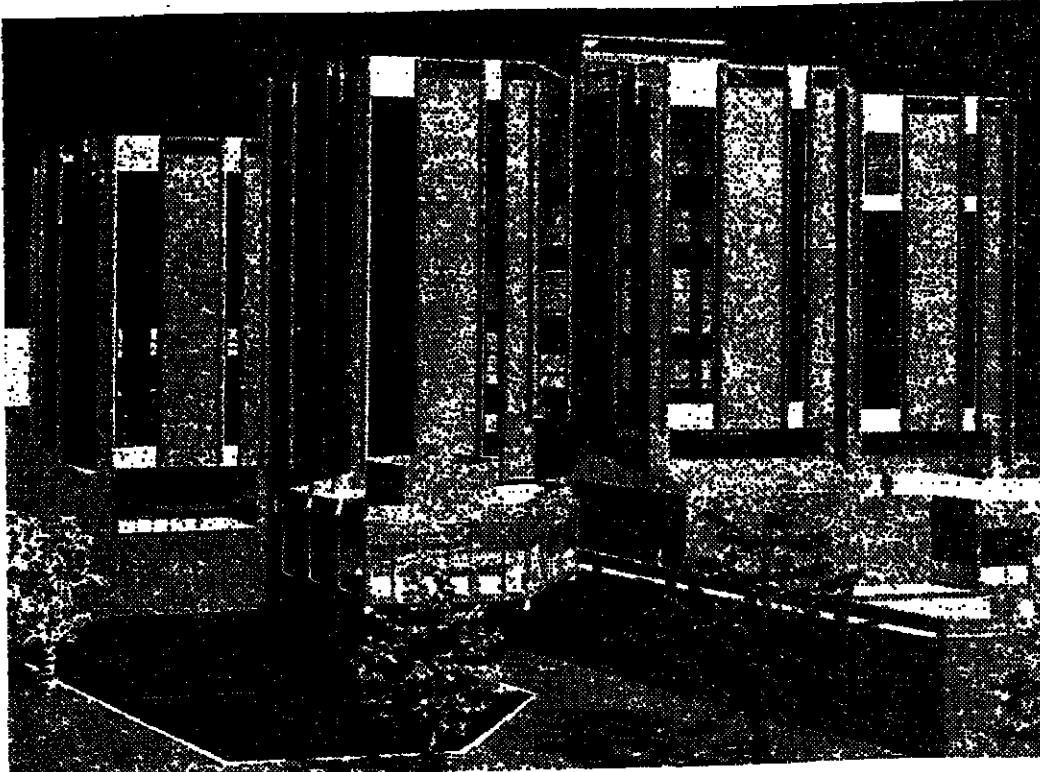
By JUDY HILLMAN,
Planning Correspondent

THE SHAPE of local government reform may still be obscure but Reading County Borough intends to bow out with panache, and complete its £2 millions civic office complex—long desired and a long time in the planning pipeline. Since the building requires Government loan sanction, there will presumably be bureaucratic occupants when the great changeover comes. However, the design does cater for possible commercial letting should there, by any chance, be some unexpected redundancy in the world of county and town halls.

The model of the scheme looks like a fortress or castle. But the architects, Robert Matthews, Johnson-Marshall, and Partners, who are exceedingly aware that this is scarcely the image today's officially friendly and participating bureaucracy desires, have now disposed of the battlements, and softened the facade.

Inside, the building is pretty unusual with hexagonal shaped open-plan office areas ranging in a continuing gradual rising spiral round a central hexagon with the normal quota of lifts and a paper pattern—vertical press-button automatic delivery system.

The linked hexagons, each one stepped about 4ft higher



A model of Reading's proposed civic offices

than its predecessor, will cope for easy departmental expansion (or contraction) since groups of administrators or clerks can flow into the next stage and push existing occupants on up the spiral. Apparently even the social workers have been convinced

of the virtues of open plan and Mr Henry Tee, Reading's chief executive, envisages a shirt-sleeve atmosphere. With or without their jackets, the employees will provide an essential energy source for the heating system, which also draws on the light-

ing and any sunshine. Only in times of abnormal cold will there be any call on outside aid, so running costs should be reduced. Obviously, such a system requires smaller window areas than the over-prevalent office hot-house.

City men deny charges

The trial of two City businessmen on charges said to involve about £12 millions is to open at the High Court in London today, and is expected to last until about Christmas.

The prosecution would allege that banks were defrauded by forged documents relating to the import and export of chemicals. Mr Eric Myers, QC, for Ellis Esler Selkirk (58), of Fairfax Road, Hampstead, London, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Seikoon and Elias Fahimian (39), of Bishop's Avenue, Hampstead, pleaded, not guilty yesterday to all charges against them.

Mr Myers told Judge Stanley Price that it was alleged by the prosecution that over a period of several years the two accused defrauded two well-known banks of a total of about £12 millions. The actual deficit was probably not more than a couple of million pounds, he said.

The documents ran into thousands and required a low-loading truck to transport them, said Mr Myers. He asked for a two to three-week adjournment to give the defence more time to prepare its case.

Mr Michael Gorkery, prosecuting, said the case involved something like £12 millions and opposed the application for an adjournment. The judge ruled that the case should open in the High Court today as an Old Bailey case. He excused nine potential jurors when he told them that the trial could last until Christmas.

Full-time Tory head proposed

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A move to provide the Conservative Party with a full-time chairman, paid £5,500 a year, is made today by the Bow Group in a leading article in its journal, "Crossbow".

Mr Christopher Bland, chairman of the Bow Group, said he believed this proposal would be supported by a number of Tories and would be discussed informally during the party conference starting tomorrow. The present chairman is Mr Peter Thomas, MP for Hendon South, Secretary of State for Wales, and a Cabinet Minister. "Crossbow" argues that to add the duties of chairman to those of a senior politician or administrator is unreasonable.

"Crossbow" says the post has been held in the past by some of the most distinguished members of the party. If it was to attract a similar degree of talent in the future, and no longer to be combined with any other office, it should be salaried—probably at £5,500—the same rate as that of a Secretary of State.

It also suggests that the two vice-chairmen—at present Mrs Charles Morrison and Mr R. W. Elliott, should be paid at the rate of Under-Secretaries—£3,850 a year. "Crossbow's" proposal would rob the leader of the party of one of the levers by which he controls the Tory machine. The chairmanship of the party organisation is the personal gift of the leader of the party. A chairman appointed by one leader has occasionally been replaced by the next leader. This happened to Mr Edward du Cann, appointed by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in 1965. He was removed by Mr Heath in 1967 and replaced by Mr Anthony Barber.

In recent years, several chairmen have also been Cabinet Ministers. The appointment of Lord Blakenham to the chairmanship when he was in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster gave Mr Wilson one of his taunts against the Tories—that they paid their chairmen by selecting them from Ministers who held sinecures.

Search for disabled

One thousand volunteers plan to deliver leaflets to every one of the 97,000 households in the London borough of Ealing in an attempt to identify the disabled and chronically sick people eligible for help under a law passed last year.

Mr Nicolas Stacey, director of social services in the borough, estimates that as many as 9,000 people will be eligible for a telephone, additional heating, or some other form of assistance. The volunteers are being organised by Outset, a voluntary organisation started last year. Among those consulted about the project was Mr Alf Morris, the MP, who introduced the legislation.

Some car cleaners a wash-out

An Automobile Association team tested six types of car wash, and discovered that the best produced an 85 per cent clean car. With one, the car "came out of the wash dirtier than it went in." The team's report calls for more legal protection for motorists whose cars are damaged.

The reports, published in the AA's magazine "Drive", say that Mr Andrew Ralton, a director of one of the biggest car-wash chains, estimates that of 28 brands of equipment, only 12 do a worthwhile job.

Mr Ralton thinks "about 98 per cent of customers are satisfied, although the AA receives about 100 complaints a year from motorists dissatisfied with washers. This is a tiny figure in relation to the 24 million car washes performed, by garage machines a year.

Wrongly-adjusted brushes and detergent are the main culprits. The AA's chief engineer, Mr Marcus Jacobson, says: "Provided a machine is properly adjusted, a car's paintwork should not suffer. But it is unwise to put any car less than three months old, or one recently sprayed, through an automatic wash."

Founder's day

Yesterday was the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir George Williams, founder of the YMCA. It was not, as stated in a news agency report, the 150th anniversary of the YMCA, which was founded in 1844.

Inflation 'will slice £36 out of pensions'

By MALCOLM DEAN

The campaign for an annual review of pensions gathered momentum yesterday with the publication of a 43-page report which shows, among other things, that pensioners will lose £36 in the next two years through inflation.

"A two-yearly review can only restore the purchasing power of the pension retrospectively and is never backdated. One wonders how many trade unions or staff associations would tolerate cost of living settlements 21 months out of date and taking six months to implement," states the report, prepared by Age Concern, the new code name for the National Old People's Welfare Council.

Last month's £1 "increase" in pensions restored the pension to 199 above its 1969 value. By Christmas, the 19p will be gone. After that, the new £8 pensions will drop further and further below the 1969 level.

In the recent White Paper on pensions, the Government committed itself to two-yearly reviews of pensions after 1975. Age Concern, which receives a considerable part of its income from the Government, remains uninhibited in its criticism of this policy.

"It is quite clear that an annual review of the pension is essential," the report says. "Sir Keith Joseph's paper makes little mention of today's old people. For them—and for those retiring between now and 1975, when the new scheme comes into operation—the White Paper holds little hope of change in their situation."

"The needs of the old today are on a scale which demands a radical reallocation of resources within the community, and that reallocation the White Paper rejects."

Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, criticised the Government yesterday for not reconsidering the special retirement age for women. "Women live longer than men and tend to be the poorest pensioners. It is a quite unnecessary and misplaced piece of chivalry to ask them to retire earlier."

He also criticised the Government for retaining the earnings rule, which reduces the pensions of old people who continue to work after reaching retirement age.

The report estimates that

Private eye's last case

Elizabeth Hall walked out of court yesterday with her career as a detective closed. After a jury had found her guilty of conspiracy and corruption, Miss Hall, aged 37, said: "Thank goodness it is over. It was my last job as a detective, now I look forward to resuming my university studies."

She has read psychology at London and Sussex universities, and has worked as a prison psychologist at Wormwood Scrubs.

The jury at Lincolnshire Assizes had heard of the amateurish way in which he tried to learn the secrets of producing titanium dioxide by a new process from British Titan Products, of Grimsby. The firm had spent £1 million on research into the process over five years.

The court heard how she relied on a taxi driver to put her in touch with informants. Instead, the driver told his employer, who told the firm.

When an executive, Mr Phillip Swinburn, arrived to meet her, it was to play her along and find out who his firm's rivals were.

Mr Justice Bristow told the all-male jury: "Besides being a rather squalid story, it is not a very clever story."

The same for Hall and the Ace Detective Agency, of Oxford Street, London, near its end when the works manager eavesdropped on a telephone call from Mr Swinburn to Hall. An offer of £150 had been made for his help. The firm decided to call in Scotland Yard.

Hall, of Kendal Court, Shoot-Up Hill, Crickwood, and the agency's principal, Peter Merken (48), of Garrett's Lane, Banstead, Surrey, had denied conspiring to get confidential information by corrupt means, and offering a bribe. After a three-day trial, Hall was fined £100 and Merken £1,500 on the first charge, and a nominal £1 each on the second.

The judge said: "Maybe people who engaged in industrial espionage do not fully appreciate that what they are doing is against the law. He told Merken: 'It has got to be marked in such a way that people will realise that this kind of conduct is criminal. It is corruption.'"

Two men adrift rescued

Two men who drifted for 12 hours in the North Sea in a damaged catamaran were rescued off Great Yarmouth yesterday by a helicopter from the USAF station at Woodbridge, Suffolk. They were Mr Richard Hansford, aged 28, from Watton, Norfolk, and Mr Michael Panthorpe, aged 37, of Dereham, Norfolk. Their boat sank after being taken in tow by a trawler.

In a second catamaran rescue, two men and a woman were landed at Sea Houses harbour in Northumberland after being found seven miles off the coast. Mr Robert Rast, his mother, Constance, and Mr Joe Charlton, all of Newcastle upon Tyne, had drifted all night after they had lost their sails and their engine cut out.

PARLIAMENT:
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Shot detective 'brave'

By our Correspondent

A statement describing the shooting of Detective Constable Ian Coward, alleged to have been made by one of the accused, was read at Oxford Assizes yesterday.

"He was not worried about the gun, he was a brave bastard," the statement said. It was alleged to have been made by Arthur William Skingle (25), who is jointly charged with Peter George Sparrow (28), both of no fixed address, with murdering Detective Constable Coward in Reading on June 27. Both pleaded not guilty.

The statement, presented by Sir Peter Rawlinson, the

Attorney-General, described the drive into Reading. "Peter (Sparrow) was driving and he was cutting up people and making mistakes. We were pulled up by a geezer who said he was a copper. He asked Peter for identification and then me."

The statement described how Skingle and Sparrow went to the detective's car, where he was talking on his radio. "The door was open, I took the revolver from my waistband and pointed it at him. I said: 'Don't move and nothing will happen. Put the radio down.'"

"He dropped one part of the radio and struck at the gun with the other bit. He tried to grab the gun with his free hand. I pulled back and pulled the trigger and shot him. I could see the bullet had hit him in the head. He still kept fighting with me. He was not worried about the gun. He was a brave bastard. I panicked and kept pulling the trigger. I know I emptied the gun into him but after that he was still fighting like a maniac. He was still trying to talk into the radio. I got it off him and ran back to the car."

The hearing was adjourned until today.

4. Practice being as nice to your stewardess as she is to you. Note repeated enquiries after your well-being. Observe civilised 'please' and 'thank you'—especially as she serves your 6 magnificent meals.

5. If still in need of relaxation, go for long walk.

This new way of travelling to Australia begins November 1 when ours becomes the first 747 ever to fly Down Under direct from London. From then on you can fly any Monday, Wednesday or Saturday. Leave Heathrow around lunchtime. Fly via Hong Kong to Sydney or Melbourne. And the cost could come as a pleasant surprise—thanks to BOAC Earthshrinkers. You could fly to Hong Kong for only £199 (Earlybird return). Or to Australia for only £341 (Group 40 Fare). Or take a 26-day inclusive holiday Down Under for £496. Ask your BOAC travel agent.

*Nominal charge for music and films (film programme subject to change) Seat in non-smoking area can be reserved at no extra cost.

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MURDER OF THE ART SCHOOLS

A DISASTER of massive proportions is going unnoticed in the press. I'm referring to a development of major national significance, which every painter and sculptor I know has bitterly opposed since its inception; namely, the Government-decreed, and therefore forcible, absorption of nearly all the country's biggest and most important colleges of art by the new polytechnics.

This dictated revolution has already created a situation which is tragic. Even if no one were about it, this enforced marriage is turning the British art schools upside down and is the cause of profound bitterness and despair among almost everyone remotely connected with the teaching of fine art in particular. The brilliant success of the British art schools during the past ten years is not a matter of opinion: the whole western world acknowledges it, even if Whitehall doesn't know what it's all about. Perhaps one should try to explain why it is that art educational experts from America, France, and Germany are amazed at what they find here—and will find no longer as art school after art school in Leeds (the most influential in Europe since the Bauhaus—thanks, among others, to Harry Thubron). Manchester, Portsmouth, Bristol and the rest is engulfed and dismembered by a gigantic, all-embracing, impersonal polytechnic.

Brilliant things are being done on an ever-increasing scale in our colleges of art; yet this country's cultural set up is not geared to receive or even recognise in any adequate way the creativity of its student generation. It has long been my contention that the startlingly new image which Britain has presented to the world since about 1961 had its origins in the British art schools. About 10 years ago British art students suddenly became conspicuous on the pavements of our cities in a way they had never been before: it wasn't just hair or clothes or style of walking—but a mixture of all three—and all three were revolutionary. Take clothes: what was really startling was the utterly personal way in which each student put together "unfashionable" and unlikely bits and pieces with a sense of complete personal authority: suddenly there seemed no need to conform to any accepted canon, still less to look over one's shoulder at Paris or even New York.

This sudden release from any established fashion, style or taste, arose out of a newly acquired willingness to please oneself, trusting only one's own sensibility and satisfying only one's own suddenly recognisable needs and desires. But the key to this sudden mood of innovative authority which began to show after 1961 among British art students was this new freedom from any sense of dependence on any foreign precedent of fashion in dress—and therefore in style of living—and finally in painting and sculpture.

Anyone who can remember being young, British, and a painter, and visiting Paris even as late as 1960, will be struck by the overwhelming assumption of the whole world was still that the British were both puritanical and totally devoid of visual culture, must still be amazed at the complete reversal of these positions between England and France. Everyone under 30 takes it for granted that London makes both Paris and New York look stilted and stuffy and conformist and dull. There is now a new generation here for whom



It must seem too obvious to mention that the "lifestyle" of British youth is the model both Americans and continental students study with slight anxiety.

What British youth does spontaneously this year—whether in dressing or in making love, one might guess—the Americans copy consciously next year. And all this applies too in pop music. (another fashion from the British art schools) where again and again what the British groups invent out of the feeling of the moment, with not a thought for authoritative precedents, Americans in particular are brilliantly quick to emulate and exploit by means of their always superior organisational power, which is of course ruthless. By and large it is the British who innovate and the Americans who academicise—in pop music, in dress, in lifestyle (to use an Americanism) or in painting—at any rate during the past ten years; but until the Tate and Hayward Galleries catch up with the huge backlog of overdue British retrospectives, instead of continuing to give young Americans all their space, I cannot expect this last point to be widely appreciated.

My contention is, then, that this great ferment has had its centre in the art schools for the past decade. That section of inventive youth whose spontaneity has exploded the national image in this way made the art schools their chief theatre, their chosen stage. Their influence was such that by 1963 all the office girls in the land were indistinguishable from the art students: while now, in 1971, young city directors go out for the evening or the weekend looking like passable imitations of the chaps at the Slade. Yet the Government is worried about the cost of the art schools. If they added up the export earnings of the Beatles and the rest, not to mention those of the rag trade, whose famous designers cream-off scores of ideas all the time from the endlessly varying gear of the art students, they might begin to see an economic justification for the "art school scene," not in spite of, but because of, its notorious freedoms and excesses.

There is also more than a little to be said, one would have thought, for this country's becoming the magnetic headquarters of the western world's cultural elite. It goes against



pictures taken in Winchester School of Art 1967-71

Patrick Heron, the distinguished British painter and, between times the most influential British writer on art since the war, attacks the Government scheme to merge art schools with polytechnics

'The brilliant success of British art schools during the last ten years is not a matter of opinion'

'Leeds (is) the most influential in Europe since the Bauhaus'

'Everyone under 30 takes it for granted that London makes both Paris and New York look stilted and stuffy and conformist and dull'

'However you express it, the art schools are simply being dismembered and swallowed piecemeal'

the grain for a well-bred Englishman to say these things of course: one would hate to be thought chauvinistic. But the facts of mid-twentieth century life seem to me to dictate a slight let-up in reticence and self-doubt on the part of the British, if we are ever to have our due.

It goes without saying that everything I'm claiming for the British art schools would never have come about were it not that they were autonomous institutions evolving their own highly logical, if apparently idiosyncratic, traditions. So daring, so radically innovative but so brilliantly successful have their methods been, that it is not merely art education but educational practice in general, I would claim, which has been revolutionised in these past ten years in British colleges of art.

There is not space here for a detailed consideration of this achievement; but let me give one example of what I mean. Freedom of intention and direction and of method and means has evolved to such proportions that it is impossible to go, now, into almost any art school in the country without finding that no two students overlap in terms of the idioms in which they are working. It is not an exaggeration to say that in a school where there are seventy students of fine art one will probably find almost as many wholly distinct idioms being explored in almost as many media. And such profusion is the normal condition which one expects to find in any major college of art, and even more likely, in a provincial than a London school.

For those who do not frequent our art schools, let me describe the scene that is most typical: enormous working studios are invariably fragmented by small temporary partitions which define small semi-private individual work-spaces, varying in size from a cubicle or cubby hole to a decently spacious private studio. These always dissimilar working spaces have grown up in every instance around an individual student: he creates the space he needs in the style he needs it; in fact these cubicles or alcoves have the highly personal and idiosyncratic character of a private dwelling—and to look down from a balcony across the floor of such a great communal studio is like looking into a small town square, or even into a village, where all seventy students would have been pretending to arrive at almost identical visual results as the outcome of a single exercise in a single acceptable idiom: the measure of the present revolution begins to be apparent. What is indisputable is that this enormously prolific and fertile educational method has evolved in an atmosphere of almost unlimited freedom and liberalism. Teachers are mere catalysts in this situation: innovation springs from below, from the students themselves; and one often feels the teachers' open indebtedness to the students as a source of pride. One often feels, in certain: the organisational pattern which makes these freedoms possible is not imposed from above.

Also, nothing I have just described could have come about if the art schools had not been autonomous. Yet shoving them into polytechnics removes that vital autonomy for ever. For at least three years now the more prudent and politically minded, while fully aware of the artists' and art teachers' almost total condemnation of the proposed amalgamation, have nevertheless persuaded themselves that opposition to a plan so complex and far reaching, in itself constituting governmental high policy, was useless. Ever since the famous confrontation a few years ago between Sir William Coldstream and Sir John Summerson on one side, and the then Minister of Education, Anthony Crosland, on the other, one has had the feeling that the

morale of the entire art educational set-up had slumped.

What reputedly happened on that occasion was shocking: Coldstream and Summerson had protested that the art schools' best interests would not be served by jamming them into polytechnics, alongside colleges of commerce and schools of technology. The Minister is said to have brushed their objections aside. In this way the Government chose to ignore and override the urgent and considered advice of its two most distinguished advisers on art education—the two men whose names identify the bodies which have been responsible for administering art education in this country, the Coldstream Committee and the Summerson Council. The complex but liberal constitution under which the British art schools have flourished in the way that I've been describing was the work of these men, to whom great credit is due.

Anyone can see what was behind the government's decision. It was not a case of art education being a hindrance to the national economy. It was a case of a national system of art education being justified? Why should the country train thousands of excitable students in art forms which the majority of the electorate find wholly incomprehensible and even subversive? At a time when the national economy is the



factor uppermost in many British politicians' minds, where was the justification, in terms of that economy, for encouraging an expanding number of students to study art? Was it not a truism that from, say, ten thousand art students only a tiny handful would emerge as successful artists? And that, among the rest, the majority would simply be fed back into that circular, self-perpetuating stream of teachers of teachers of art?

Would it not be much better to streamline the whole system in such a way that the vast majority of art students were side-tracked from the beginning into a host of useful, economically justifiable skills and disciplines and indeed trades—in a word—were discouraged from the madness of pursuing the uselessness of fine art, which is always an end in itself, and were encouraged instead to think from the start of the relevance of the applied arts to society?

These are the sort of arguments which led to the fatal formula: dilute the fine art courses by encouraging the students in applied art or design of every kind—and thus tame the art students. Historically, however, it is the departments of painting and sculpture which have been at the very centre of the art school complex. "Art" was not an adjunct of something which might have been called, perhaps, a "Design School": design, on the contrary, has always been an activity found in something called an art school. The departments of painting and sculpture have unquestionably been the hub around which all other departments and courses have crystallised—graphics, textile design, ceramics, industrial design and many other design courses.

I am afraid it is a fact that many of these non-fine art specialist departments, such as graphics or industrial design (themselves proliferating into numerous sub-departments) lined up

against fine arts and became Trojan horse enthusiasts for polytechnicisation. It seems unfortunately to be true that design departments feel a certain resentment against the departments of painting and sculpture, perhaps on account of their mysterious freedoms and their creative authority. The design departments have also felt a special sympathy with the non-aesthetic or scientific and technical disciplines embodied in many of the courses at schools of technology.

But these converts inside the art schools were disastrously mistaken if they imagined that their own approach had more in common with the technical college approach than with that of the art school, for the following reason: they mistook the new interest which artists of many kinds have recently shown in scientific techniques of communication for instance, for an actual new identity of purpose between creative art and technology. By this I mean that while creative art can reach out towards cybernetics, electronics, or the techniques of the film for instance, this does not mean that those whose vocational specialisation lies within these three areas are qualified or willing to perceive the value of the "artistic" or creative use to which the artists have put whatever they have borrowed from technology. To expect them to do so would be rather like thinking that a capable carpenter in Paris in 1914 would have welcomed the ham-fisted woodwork by means of which Picasso banged together those extraordinary wooden bottles and guitars which threw so much light on the meaning and nature of the cubist bottle image in his painted communications of the time.

Although it is fashionable to imagine that art and technology are drawing closer all the time, as justification of this view to point to creative artistic involvement with scientific and pseudo-scientific processes and techniques, the truth is that art and science remain wholly distinct and separate areas. Still more is it certain that mere technology and art remain apart and different from one another.

But the scientists and technologists, the engineers and the architects from whose ranks the directors of the new polytechnics are invariably drawn are not the right people to be given power over the schools. It is very great power indeed to be given over the future of art education in this country: it is now in the hands of a group of such directors: it has thus been taken out of the hands of all those who, until polytechnicisation took place, were personally in charge, namely the principals and staff of the lately independent and autonomous art schools. This fantastic transfer of power has simply not sunk in to the general consciousness yet. With the best will in the world a physicist or engineer cannot possibly be the right man to run an art school. Yet all the evidence is that the new directors are intervening in the running of the art schools at every swiftness—head of faculty, head of school, head of department, and head of school.

Again, with the best will in the world the physicist-turned-director cannot possibly be the right man to decide who is best qualified to teach painting; he just does not possess the antennae which would help him to know, for instance, which painters and sculptors would be most valuable as teachers. He cannot possibly be expected to understand the studio habits of painting or sculpture students; yet there is a case of a scientist-director usurping the four following posts simultaneously (in the art school his polytechnic had just swallowed)—head of faculty, head of fine art, head of painting, and head of sculpture.

Another polytechnic director recently asked the late principal of the art school which his polytechnic had just absorbed whether the painting and sculpture students could not leave the school for the day after the afternoon tea break and work at home in the evenings—a measure which would save money by closing down the studios early. He is reported to have said that

students cannot concentrate for more than a few hours a day: a remark which may have some point for a student of physics but which, translated into the daily routine of a painting student, with its totally different rhythm (which can and often should continue inside the working studios right up to midnight) is simply the most arrant nonsense.

I quote this sort of thing to show the degree of interference now being exerted all over the country by the new directors of the polytechnics in the internal affairs of the art schools—or art faculties, as the art schools tend dubiously to be renamed once the great merger has been accomplished. In addition this same director had just decreed, I may say, an almost total ban on all "visitor" teachers at the art school in question. In this he was streamlining the staff-student ratio into line with that prevailing in departments of the polytechnic outside the art school. The effect, of course, of this edict will have been to strip that school of visits by distinguished painters and sculptors. And because such artists have to dovetail their teaching visits into the busy timetables of their professional life they can only visit a school at all at possibly rare and irregular intervals, when their own work permits.

Visits of this kind from artists, often of the greatest distinction, have therefore to take the form of "block teaching." If the new polytechnics are going to get into the habit of abolishing block teaching by visiting artists—in their mad rush to regularise all teaching to that performed by fulltime staff, then these schools will have been forced back to the state of affairs that prevailed before the second World War: by which I mean that art teaching will once again have become the exclusive province of persons called "teachers of art"; and the professional painters and sculptors of this country will have ceased to participate directly in the nation's art education. Now if one thing is quite indisputable it is that the brilliantly successful revolution in the art education of this country since the war has one cause above all others—our painters and sculptors, including the world-famous, have been teaching in the schools, involving themselves at every level and bringing the idiosyncratic routine of their own studios into the teaching studios, where it has replaced, to a truly astonishing degree, the academic habits and practices of the old-style academy.

I think there is no question that the entire pattern and atmosphere of the new polytechnicised art faculties (the erstwhile art schools) is going to prove totally unsympathetic to all those artists who are still willing to try to teach in them. What artist will be willing indefinitely to wrangle with a physicist-turned-administrator who axes the expendable materials budget (this means canvas, paint, sheet metal, wood, plaster, electronic equipment, cameras, and so on and so on) by two-thirds (as has happened) out of ignorance of the needs of contemporary fine art training, which



is experimental, and should be? And who has the constitutional right to treat separately with each and every department—painting, sculpture, graphics, ceramics, etc.—of the late art school, as though each was an entirely separate entity, and who exercises this right, thus isolating the late art school's various departments from one another and totally destroying any lingering sense of a common art school identity which the departments may still have? It seems to be the policy of the directors to divide and conquer the art schools, department by department, often playing off one department against another.

On my complaining about these matters it was made clear to me, from the highest quarters, that the Department of Education and Science in no sense intends that the entry of the art schools into the polytechnics should be interpreted as a federation: on the contrary, I have been reminded that what is intended, and what is now being forced through quite brutally in my opinion, is a merger. So the identity of the late art school is intentionally obliterated: it is Government policy that any organic cohesion uniting the departments of the art school shall totally disappear in the new set-up of the polytechnic: the art school's separate departments will henceforth simply take their separate places as independent units alongside and among all the other polytechnic departments.

However you express it, the art schools are simply being dismembered and swallowed piecemeal. It is just possible that one might be persuaded that this was not so if, for instance, there was a single case of a painter or sculptor being appointed director of a polytechnic. But I know of no such case. The nation's artists are being expected truthfully to relinquish control of art education, leaving it in the hands of scientists. What would the country's chemists and physicists think of a plan which placed scientific education administratively under the control of painters and sculptors?

So what can one suggest to the Government at this stage? Firstly, the process of amalgamating art schools and polytechnics must immediately be halted; secondly, ways and means of unscrambling those art schools already merged, or partially merged, into polytechnics must be at once investigated, with a view to reversing the process. It should certainly not prove too difficult to restore autonomy to such schools, even when they already share buildings with polytechnics. There is no need to accept, as an excuse for not unscrambling the plea that shared premises have placed a seal on the merger.

review



STOCKWELL

Caroline Tisdall

Peter Hide

PETER HIDE's show of recent work at the Stockwell Depot is well worth a visit. He has moved right away from the slightly systematic and safe in his earlier work to a more adventurous and satisfying approach. Some of his preoccupations remain constant: a contrast of different materials, a weight 'qualities', the suggestion of instability, and the clues to the process by which the piece has been constructed.

Central to his work is the dialog that is set up in the best piece between the elements that support it: those which are supported. The star of the show is the large-scale external construction built on the roof: two large girders suspended between two walls with the pyramidal bases of form a sort of *leitmotif* throughout the show. Strung between two points is this both girders sag and curve, and in the viewer the unease and awareness of ambiguity that makes suspenseful as fascinating, the sense of a metal's inert weight and the relative thinness of the bolts that keep it together. It's hard to believe, look at it; that at the maximum point of curve is in fact only nine inches deep such is its sweep. This is emphasis by the severity of the white paint in which the piece was painted. Hide's original intention—to leave it in its natural state to underlie its quality—proved impractical because of rust.

This move towards the unadorned statement is quite the reverse of a process that Caro seems to be undergoing. In his work, Caro has three uncomfortably heavy pieces, show at Kasmin's. The theme of instability continues in a smaller piece by Hide, this time with the additional emphasis of colour change. As the main frame is painted while the element held within it by bolts is a more unassuming metal, so that you feel its weight. It shares with the other pieces an uncompromising frontal facing only in two pyramid topped and bottomed columns, one hollow, one solid. These are the weakest part of good show, and really only serve to point out points for inclusion into other works.

Peter Hide at the Stockwell Depot, Combermere Road, SW 9, until October 15.

FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

Paganini concert

OF PAGANINI's five violin concerti the first two are already in the repertoire, the last two turned up again over the past two days as on the third (in B major) he had to wait until last night for his first posthumous performance, at the Royal Festival Hall in a London Symphony Orchestra concert. Radio 4 relayed it live at BBC2 recorded it for TV transmission next Sunday, and Philips has committed the concerto to disc, and there's no chance of its disappearing again.

Like its predecessor, the Third Concerto is primarily a display piece, taking the soloist through an encyclopaedic range of arpeggios, runs, pizzicato effects, harmonics, and other tricks. In an age of desperate competition between virtuosi and no copy right, Paganini guarded jealously the solo parts for works such as this one so it is not surprising that the concerto was lost for a time. He also imposed further dazzling cadenzas and ornamentation at each performance. Henryk Szeryng, the soloist here, did likewise—having prepared it in the vain hope, of course, that he would escape the hazards of the solo parts, settling down well after a slightly tentative opening. He made one listen to it as music, not just string gymnastics. And well worth it too.

Each of the three movements of the concerto sports a genial collection of themes such as one would encounter in operas by Rossini and Bellini, and doesn't stray very far from the home key. Picked string accompaniment that usually introduces some nocturnal masquerade in contemporary operas are especially in abundance, but the wind players and percussion have more to do than think about their television fees. If the sum total is a little ill-defined, one must remember it's not meant to be a great romantic outpouring. Instead, there's a lot of good fun for everybody. *Disappointment* *disappointment*

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FASHION GUARDIAN

The message is: get knitted

by Linda Christmas pictures by Frank Martin

THE MESSAGE is quite clear: knitted. Not nasty knitted: not the bottle covers, bed-jackets, ballet dancers' leg-warmers. But knitted with micro-vests, soul-ers and all the layers and layers currently in fashion.

They are fun—how else would we describe the sight of a very British the ER on his helmet) bobby tied on a bosom; or the sight of multi-coloured socks which once have been billious-making even football field; or the sight of those woolly accessories usually associated with school satchels and ski.

Fun, and heartening too, at a time when the whole scene seemed to be conquering my loathing of the sight of a bobby tied on a bosom. The horror of quite quelled my ardour.

Interesting how knitted bring memories. The sound of clicking needles and the sight of all this plain wool floods the mind with thoughts, not of Bogaard, but of wet lunch at school put to good use making of bunnies for the house (toys for hospitalised children, nurse); or, to get even more mental, lots of love-lorn hours slaving over sweaters for the

latest sport-crazy object of one's desires.

Yes, my mother, a veritable fund of old wives tales, warned me over and over again that "casting-on" usually signalled a break-up, but more often than not I managed to "cast-off" with out mishap. Come to think of it, there could be enough unravelling remnants of past romances lying around the south coast to keep some old woolly merchant happy. I was a fast knitter. If any are still in existence, I bet they are hidden in some attic. Nothing needles a woman more than to see her man lounging around in a love-knit made by her predecessor.

Having grown out of the hard-up, hand-knitted present phase, the next universally obligatory stage was to be the proud possessor of some guy's M and S treasure. Worn daily as a visible sign of one's lovability, rather like the American habit of giving rings, and never to be returned. Quite a good way really of building up a wardrobe. To this day I have a sagging, frayed-edge object d'art given to me no less than nine years ago by a departing Foreign Office bod on his way to boost peanut production in some part of West Africa.

He must have finished me with fists because I can't think what came next.

There seems to be a long gap until we got to the deliciously spiteful stage of sending bundles of baby clothes to girl friends who were depressed at finding themselves pregnant. How useful the knit is.

It must be the only occupation that keeps the hands busy and the mind free to wander. You can knit and read (if encouragement is what you need try "Don Camillo's tale of how it took Margherita 35 years to make a pullover); you can knit and watch tele; or take part in a great debate; and the most expert tricoteuse can even watch heads roll.

However useful the knit might be, it is a pain to care for—none of mine spring up out of the drawer to greet me as they do in those tele-auds. Nonetheless they are adorable to wear. A natty cat suit made of mohair is the best magnet to a good bit of Savile Row cloth I know. All over the world there must be men wandering off home with a little bit of skirt, as they say, still clinging to them. These days fluff must be a real danger to many a marriage, far more damaging than the old lipstick-on-the-collar giveaway. I wonder if manufacturers ever give a thought to the divorce potential of their garments. From the look on this page, I doubt it.



ABOVE RIGHT: purple polo neck jumper, plus-fours and matching tweed waistcoat £25 (optional shorts £5.90); also in brown or black at Le Bistango Boutique, 93 King's Road, Chelsea. Soft felt helmet by Edward Mann approx £2 at Miss Selfridge, all branches. Hush Puppies £4.99 at Lilley & Skinner. Kite from Hamleys.

TOP LEFT: bold striped jumper in bouclé wool; green, purple, or brown with white; turn-up shorts to match, £10.95 for both; as alternative with gauchos £12.95 at Le Bistango Boutique, 93 King's Road; striped socks by Sunarama, approx 75p at Galerie Lafayette, Regent Street; Barratts, all branches. Thick wool beret £2.25 at Debenhams & Freebody. Suede Hush Puppies £4.99 at Lilley & Skinner. Kite £1.40 at Hamley's Regent Street.

ABOVE LEFT: rust polo neck acrylic jumper with cream contrast at elbow to match mini waistcoat; by Janine at Harold Ingram, approx £4.50 at Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus; Swan & Edgar, Piccadilly; John Lewis Partnership. Knitted trousers at main branches of Dorothy Perkins. Leather belt by John Jessel £5 at Elle, all branches. Multi-coloured knitted hat by Edward Mann, approx £1.50 at Barkers, Kensington. Large kite £12.11 at Hamleys. Hush Puppies £4.99 at Lilley & Skinner.

LEFT: black polo neck acrylic jumper £1.75; worn under patchwork front tank top with black top stitching over the patches (plain knitted back), various colourways: £1.95; knitted trousers to match, £2.95; all at main branches of Dorothy Perkins. Yellow knitted fringed scarf, beret and mittens, other colours, £4.90 at Liberty.

BOTTOM LEFT: Viyella shirt, sizes 10-16, approx £5 at Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford Street; Crowthers. Gaberdine Oxford bags approx £7.50 at Fotheringay & Hepplewaite. Fair isle vest in various colours to match trousers, approx £3.50; at Escalade, Brompton Road; Crowthers, all branches; all by Jeff Banks. Felt hat with fluffy feathers on brim by Buckle Under £12 at Debenhams & Freebody.

BOTTOM RIGHT: half sleeve jumper with a knitted design of a policeman in blue uniform and the wording "Fuzz" underneath £11.50; matching shorts with turn-ups £3; main colours black or white (also trousers, knickerbockers, waistcoats, bags or belts to match) all by Crochetta for Knits & Leathers, at 5 Harewood Place, W.1 (off Oxford Circus). Over the knee socks, various colours, by Sunarama, approx 45p at Galerie Lafayette, Regent Street; Barratts, all branches. Crepe de Chine floral printed shirt with very wide sleeves, by Richard Green, sizes 10-14, approx £5.30 at Harrods Way In; Peter Robinson Top Shop. Thick wool pull-on cloche £2.25, various colours, at Debenhams & Freebody, Wigmore Street.

STOCKWELL

Caroline Tisdale

Peter Hill

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FESTIVAL HILL

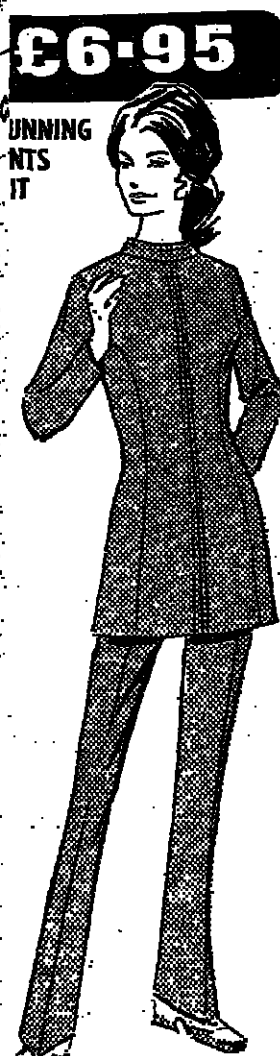
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The gelignite that kills

People who mislay gelignite are helping to kill other people in Northern Ireland. People who are not careful enough to guard detonators, fuses or any of the other ingredients of a terrorist bomb are guilty too. The bombers are able to steal because too many people in England, Scotland, and both parts of Ireland are not careful enough with explosives. This is one of the many uncomfortable facts about the bomb attacks in Northern Ireland. If everyone in charge of explosives did his duty—or had the means to do it—they could deprive the bombers of most of their materials.

The existing law covering the security of explosives is as rigorous as Parliament—in calmer times—thought it ought to be. Perhaps the law still is as rigorous as it ought to be or could be. But in any case it is not being enforced. Every new explosion proves this. Enforcement is obviously difficult, partly because of the way in which explosives have to be used commercially but partly also because gelignite is anonymous. There is no easy way of tracing items in a captured dump back to the places from which they have been stolen.

The suggestion that batches of gelignite and of detonators should be indelibly marked ought to be explored fully, though not necessarily publicly. ICI is already marking detonators but perhaps better marks could be devised. If there is a practicable method of manufacture that would enable the explosives factories to do this, then it

ought to be tried. If the security forces in Northern Ireland could identify even a few of the quarries or construction sites from which the ingredients of bombs are being stolen they would have made some progress. And any progress is worthwhile when people are being killed.

There probably are a great many technical and administrative difficulties. And a watertight identification system for explosives would stop the bombing altogether. The best that could be hoped for would be to make the bomber's job harder than it is at present. But the Government owes it to the soldiers to do all that it can to make the bomber's job harder. A law imposing large and automatic fines on construction companies if their gelignite turned up in Belfast might be a powerful deterrent. Strictly speaking it would be unjust to fine a company without giving it the chance to prove that all reasonable precautions had been taken. But deterrent laws are justifiable when people are being killed.

In the present situation the Government cannot conscientiously leave undone anything that could help the soldiers. The fact that a scheme to identify gelignite might not be wholly effective would be beside the point. The army needs all the help it can get, however inconvenient the giving of it may be. If there is a way in which the gelignite thieves can be found it ought to be explored. And it ought to be explored not only in Britain but also in the Republic of Ireland. Mr Lynch means what he says when he deplores the violence. He could also help to stamp it out.

Against the Ostpolitik

Given some Christian Democratic luck in 1973, the next German Chancellor could be a man who wants to undo Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik, reunite Germany, and clamp down on Communists. Or this is what he says he wants to do. Last week Dr Rainer Barzel celebrated his election to the leadership of the Christian Democratic Union with a speech that identified him firmly with the right wing of his party. He is against the treaties that Herr Brandt has negotiated with the Soviet Union and Poland. He thinks the Russians should be told that the Germans are one people who will reunite one day. He does not want a Soviet Consul-General in West Berlin. He has looked at the clock and he wants to put it back.

In practice, of course, Herr Barzel's bark might turn out to be worse than his bite. Clocks have a way of moving forward on their own. In practice, too, politicians do not always mean exactly what they say at party conventions, particularly if they are trying to get elected, as Herr Barzel was at Saarbrücken. All the same, Herr Barzel has taken up a position that is a good deal further towards the political Right than that of any previous leader of the Christian Democratic Union.

In party political terms and for the immediate future this is a good position to be in. The Christian Democrats and the Bavarian Christian Social Union are soon to choose a joint candidate for the Chancellorship in the elections of 1973. The leader of the CSU, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, commands from the Right the

loyalty of his own party and also that of many Christian Democrats as well. Herr Strauss is not now going to be able to denounce Herr Barzel for being soft on communism or unpatriotic or a liberal. One suggestion is that Herr Barzel said what he said at Saarbrücken not because he believed it but because Herr Strauss was calling the tune. Another suggestion is that he said what he said because that is what he believes. But it does not really matter whether Herr Barzel is Herr Strauss's prisoner or not. The Christian Democrats are now to be led from the Right and towards the Right.

This is an experiment that has never been tried before. The German CDU, like most very large parties, is itself a coalition. It includes a liberal wing as well as many trade unionists, and without their support it could never have won power or have stayed in office for as long as it did. The importance of the left wing of the party will increase as the next election approaches, and German elections—which are held at fixed intervals—cast long shadows before them. Herr Barzel will have to remember his liberals or risk losing the election. He could do this, perhaps, by moderating his domestic policies to take account of theirs (which include some impeccably liberal policies like profit-sharing). But what he probably cannot do without losing support on the Right is to moderate his foreign policies. At any rate he cannot moderate them yet. Herr Barzel, by his election and by the manner of it, has polarised German politics into two camps—one in favour of a détente with Russia and the other against it. This will not be helpful to Europe.

A temple in the firing line

M. Philippe Bernard Groslier can fairly claim that he has to make, twice a week, one of the more dangerous bicycle rides in the world. It takes place against the background of the war in Cambodia. M. Groslier looks after the country's best-known archaeological sites—a compound stretching several miles around Angkor in the north western part. The most famous of the intricately-carved monuments is the temple of Angkor Wat, built during the twelfth century when nearby Angkor Thom was capital of the Khmer empire. Three months after the overthrow of Sihanouk in March last year, the North Vietnamese and the NLF forces occupied the area. The Cambodians drew up their defence lines close by. In the fighting and periodical shelling later, parts of the temple were destroyed. Happily the reports now are that the damage is less than was feared at first.

The lifelong work of M. Groslier has been to preserve the site and especially the temple. His cause was good and his contacts even better. Diplomats in Phnom Penh, Paris, and Hanoi got to work. Culture prevailed over ideologies and the Vietnamese Communists were prevailed on to let the Frenchman cross their lines to continue

his work with the help of a team of local Cambodians. So every Tuesday and Friday, pointedly hearing, seeing, and saying nothing of the logistical layout of trenches, mortars, and booby traps, he proceeds on his way, dodging the occasional bullet which he has cheerfully described as fired in "idle amusement."

There is always room for ingratitude and suspicion. To some minds it was inconceivable that M. Groslier could really be doing what he claimed. Archeology is held to be a frequent cover for other more sinister acts. The Phnom Penh magazine "Prayuth" attacked: "We have long kept silent about the treacherous activities of the French, but we can no longer keep quiet today, for the preservation of Angkor is a striking example." Photographs were displayed suggesting that iron bars and cement for M. Groslier's preservation work were actually finding their way into Vietnamese bunkers. Since then another Cambodian magazine has come to his rescue. The cultural truce has been preserved, and M. Groslier cycles to and from—not quite in peace, but with some defence from the Vietnamese army. But most important of all, he is not troubled by tourists getting under his feet.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: To the landing wall a lacewing-fly was clinging—an exquisite creature with frail gauzy wings, slender vividly green body and great ruby eyes. Adult lacewings are as harmless as they are beautiful, but their larvae are savagely carnivorous, scourges of the aphids and so the gardener's friends. They are brightly coloured in red and green and, in order to conceal themselves from predators, they cover their bodies with the dried skins of the aphids from which they have sucked the juices. One can sometimes find the eggs of the lacewing on rose-bushes, tiny clusters of pale globules at the base of the leaf-stalks. Even the common vaneid butterflies have been scarce in my own district of north Cheshire this year but, just over the Lancashire boundary, a long wide herbaceous border was swarming with small tortoiseshells, more than I have ever seen together. They seemed to show a marked preference for the large bright purple flowers of the King George Michaelmas-daisies. Dancing over the flowers, and scarcely less numerous than the butterflies, were many silver Y moths. These day-flying insects are migratory and I remember, some years ago on Fair Isle, hundreds of them arriving with a great fall of migrant birds from Scandinavia. Of recent bird rarities, I hear of a bluetheated and a firecrest in Wirral. There are three authenticated records of the former bird in Cheshire and two of the latter.

L. P. SAMUELS

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Wasting another year

BRYAN ALLEN, headmaster of Mayesbrook Comprehensive School at Barking, argues against the compulsory raising of the school leaving age from 15 to 16 in 1973



THE beginning of the new school year is a useful time for second thoughts, especially when these provide an opportunity for the admission of error. In any event it is wiser to own up rather than persist in a mistaken policy for the sake of saving one's face.

That misguided, but well-intentioned minority, in which one must now include the Government that still sticks to the principle of raising the school-leaving age, argues that history is on its side because previous reports on secondary education so recommended.

But is it really a valid reason for raising the leaving age from 15 to 16 in 1973 since Sir Will Spens committee so advised in 1938, or because Lord Butler recommended it in 1944? This argument to historical inevitability is little better than a counsel of despair and takes no account of changed circumstances.

The situation is now totally different; then, there was hardly any voluntary staying on; today it is the rule rather than the exception, and now we have the rapid physical maturation of pupils, increased vandalism, theft and truancy plus a shortage of really good teachers.

Spens, Butler, Crowther and Newsom all laid emphasis on the educational value of the proposed reform. They saw the extra year at school as an opportunity to extend general education, as do some of the teachers who are in favour. The Schools Council's own three-year-old investigation "Enquiry 1" shows this to be a basic misunderstanding of what school leavers of a type not likely to stay on voluntarily, see as the rôle of the school.

These adolescents want a job quickly and, if school can help them get one, all well and good. Anyone working in boys secondary modern or comprehensive departments knows this from the great popularity of practical subjects like engineering, metalwork, motor-mechanics and electronics.

The great majority of 15-year-old leavers know their teachers pretty well and they are fully aware that most school curricula are such that there is nothing to be gained by staying on at school unless they are likely to take examinations, and

they see through the flimsy challenge of CSE Grade 5. They have passed the open staff room door too often not to have seen the staff tea-cups being washed up by the fourth year early-leavers.

Of course, the protagonists of raising the leaving age will point to the pioneering work of the Schools Council and the Nuffield Foundation at national level supplemented by the activities of Teachers Centres locally.

As far as the bulk of practising teachers in secondary schools are concerned, this is merely scratching the surface of the problem and these experienced men and women are united in their hostility towards the proposed reform.

It is fashionable among some circles when thinking of suitable courses for these non-examination pupils, to use such superficial phrases as developing "outward-looking curricula" or introducing 16-year-olds to the "complexities of the world."

We are in danger of concentrating too many resources on a group that, relatively speaking, does not merit them. There are, in short, higher priorities like, for instance, improving the teacher supply and material facilities in the junior schools. It is at least arguable that one might as well lower the starting age to four rather than raise the leaving age.

How much better would it be were the latter to be flexible, say, from 14 to 17, so that schools could take account of physical and emotional maturation? Some few children might even profitably leave school at 12, and I am writing as a juvenile magistrate in London having read Consultant Psychiatrists' reports in appropriate cases.

Any curious visitor to a large secondary school who seeks the fourth year examination classes might well call towards the end of the spring term.

In due course the noise will guide him to a group of gum-chewing, whistling, bored bulky teenagers, sitting on the back seats of their classroom, taking little notice of the teacher, possibly with his connivance—anything for a quiet life! Unable to concentrate for more than a few minutes at a time they can hardly wait till term ends to

get away, and unhappy are those among them, who because of an unfortunate date of birth, have to stay on till July.

We do not have the teachers, and we are not training the teachers, and teachers just do not come forward to take this kind of group.

Of course, schools and local education authorities, understandably enough, sometimes act as though these pupils do not exist. And these pupils react by truanting. Everyone knows that the figures have been going up in the big cities over the past few years, and unhappily, truancy inevitably leads to mischief and a possible appearance before the juvenile magistrates. When the facts of the offence are read out it is not unknown for this to be the first time that parents or, indeed the school, knew that a pupil was truanting.

These truanting pupils have had enough of school and want out. When they are in school their frustration goes some way to explaining the increased amount of damage to school furniture, the kicking in of walls and partitions, writing on desks and walls and increased petty theft. Like truancy, vandalism in schools is on the increase and the bright new glass panes wear less well than the old three-storey "board schools."

It is clear that the raising of the leaving age will exert a great strain on the secondary school teachers, and this at a time when they have problems enough if their school had been recently reorganised.

If, in despair they are driven to use corporal punishment, for instance, society may well scream out at them to judge from the hubbub of the Croydon case. Society has a tendency to turn its back on this type of problem. Incidentally, the non-use of corporal punishment in schools can cause difficulties where the individual child is accustomed to Dad striking out at home.

The best teachers in large schools are already spending too much time out of the classroom sorting out social problems that are really the responsibility of the home. Certainly, in the future, schools will need to look to governors and local education authorities for support and understanding when

the sanctions of suspension and expulsion will need to be used more freely.

In 1861, the Commissioners appointed to look into the state of popular education in England advised: "The sooner we get rid of the idea that all the education of our people must necessarily be given before people go out to work the better."

This advice was too sensible for the legislators nine years later, when the 1870 Education Act was passed. After all, the Government wanted compulsory education for the poor so that they would work more effectively in the mines and factories. Nowadays, by the age of 15 some pupils are as educated as they ever will be in school and this is the nub of the matter. What is wrong with raising the leaving age to 16 is the compulsory element.

Of course, as many pupils who want to stay on should be encouraged to do so, but those who do not so wish, who are the drop-outs at all costs, would be better off at work with the opportunity of taking part in more and better sandwich courses. Many are happy to spend one day a week in the more permissive atmosphere of the College of Further Education or local technical college. The growth of linked courses between schools and Colleges of Further Education is a recognition of this need.

But above all we must remember the vocational orientation that parents and pupils look for from secondary education. Too many pupils still leave school totally unprepared for work and this is one reason why they do not find any.

If we must pour money into the top end of the secondary schools, then let it be for a vast improvement of the Careers Service rather than for raising the leaving age.

Emphasis on work and advice on careers should be available throughout the whole of the secondary school course and each large secondary school needs a team of careers staff with appropriate training, pay and status. Too many pupils start on unsuitable courses with no prospects for lack of suitable guidance. Here is a valuable and badly needed reform for those who must continually be innovating!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

South Africa's invaders

Sir,—South Africa's deliberate invasion of Zambia means that under its present regime South Africa has, at one time or another, ordered armed, uniformed men into every African country adjacent to it.

Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana have been illegally entered at one time or another by South African police, on occasion, for the purposes of kidnapping black men. Hundreds if not thousands of South African armed police with their transport and weapons have for four years been illegally in Rhodesia, and a similarly illegal South African military presence in South West Africa was long ago proved.

Mr Vorster's announced policy of following intruders on

South African soil "wherever they might go" is therefore a double-edged sword, for most of his neighbours have suffered a more official intrusion by armed white South Africans acting under their Government's orders; and so by Mr Vorster's morality are entitled to invade South Africa.

That these neighbours are militarily much weaker than South Africa clearly reveals the principle under which Mr Vorster operates. That of "Night is Right." We saw exactly the same principle in operation—complete with exactly similar right-wing British appeasement—in Europe in the 1930s. And the relevance of the relevant propaganda material reveals both Mr Vorster and his hero, Adolf Hitler, made tremendous play of their respective

regimes' "peaceful intentions," "Christian motives" and "respect for Law and Order." Even while they were ordering their forces into neighbouring countries.

The only difference many of us can see in the two situations are that the South Africans are far more subtle and shrewd, and thus have the capacity for mischief making on a grander scale. Or, as a pro-apartheid South African newspaper (Die Burger) wrote in 1965: "South Africa's ultimate power lies in her ability to unleash international difficulties of which the end cannot be foreseen." An accurate prophecy, indeed, as the years since then have proved—yours sincerely,

L. Clarke, Kensington Gate, London, W8.

Creating facts in Jerusalem

Sir,—Your leading article concerning the present demise of Jerusalem (October 5) is timely and helpful in identifying one of the greatest barriers to stability in the Middle East. The Israeli and Zionist policy of "creating facts," which has been pursued with uncompromising enthusiasm over most of this century, has evoked admiration and support from many of those who remain emotionally but not physically involved in the problems of the Middle East.

With regard to Jerusalem, however, Israel has been given no such tacit "carte blanche." With a past record of defiance of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, unapproached by any other member nation, Israel stands unanimously condemned by the Security Council for the present "creation of facts" in Jerusalem.

Even within Israel there is considerable revulsion at the idea of a vast urban area stretching from Ramallah to Bethlehem.

(Dr) Iain Chalmers, Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff.

Bengal: the real menace

Sir,—Leslie Kirkley's plea for immediate and urgent action in Bengal (October 5) echoes the frustration that so many of us feel in the face of Governments dedicated to words more often than deeds. It echoes, too, those other warnings of the 1930s that if action were not taken in time catastrophe would engulf the human race. Bengal and Munich in their different ways, are not dissimilar.

It is true that every day sees an appeal of one kind or another; the voices that cry out today will be no more popular than that of Churchill, who in the Commons watched members on both sides of the House stifle a yawn, mutter "There he goes again" and walk out. But the danger is not illusory. The bell that tolls for those who are left to die of starvation tolls in fact for us. It is we who, having sown the wind of apathy and disinterest, will ultimately reap the whirlwind.

Moreover it is precisely here that every successive Government has been so consistently blind. Each in turn builds its policy upon the argument, "Make ourselves prosperous at home and then we can help the underprivileged." In consequence we have neither become prosperous

nor made an impact on world poverty, for their priority is inverted. It is in the pursuit of honour and duty, in going to another's help that one achieves inner fulfilment and national unity, not the other way round.

With all my heart I hope that Leslie Kirkley's appeal will not go unheard, and that at long last Britain will give the lead that the world so badly lacks.

Leonard Cheshire, London W 1.

Unkindest cut

Sir,—We have nine elm trees in our garden. We have never wished to fell these—indeed, they were one of the reasons why we bought the house—but even had we wished to do so we would have been prevented by a Tree Preservation Order served on us in 1962.

I see no mention of such circumstances in your report today. Presumably the authorities who ordered us to leave the trees are now empowered to tell us to cut them down at our own expense if they become diseased. How nice to be able to shift one's responsibilities so easily when they become embarrassing.

Pamela Dixon, Harrow, Middlesex.

Getting down to causes

Sir,—The near bankruptcy of BSA is not surprising; what is in evidence is a consistent complacency of BSA's management to accept reduced profits and lower sales at the expense of 10,000 or so men whose jobs are affected. The 3,000 redundancies so far have been caused by more subtle and shrewd, and thus have the capacity for mischief making on a grander scale. Or, as a pro-apartheid South African newspaper (Die Burger) wrote in 1965: "South Africa's ultimate power lies in her ability to unleash international difficulties of which the end cannot be foreseen." An accurate prophecy, indeed, as the years since then have proved—yours sincerely,

L. Clarke, Kensington Gate, London, W8.

Having travelled in the Far East and Africa, I have seen clear evidence that old markets have been lost to the efficient management, production and marketing of, for example, Japanese companies. If the Government wants private enterprises to stand on their own two feet and not become "lame ducks," they should first of all cure the cause and not condemn the symptoms. Once again it will be the workers, who incidentally, stand up on their own two feet in the face of too much management inefficiency, who will suffer your faithfully,

Michael F. Campbell, 12 Queen Anne Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

Bewilderment

Sir,—May I re-inforce the bewilderment expressed by Laila Woodburn (October 5) regarding the inequality of student grants?

I understand that a married man student can claim for his wife, even if she works, and his children; yet a married female student has to rely on her husband's income, though she is judged "independent" and has been in full time employment paying tax, superannuation and insurance contributions, half of mortgage commitments and child day-care facilities.

If this anomaly remains, it can only be assumed that women are actively being discouraged from returning to their studies and utilising their professional resources.

Angela Flanagan, 5 Basire Street, London N1.

• More letters: p. 20

هكذا من الأجل

M6

NORTH
WESTPart one of a
seven-page special reportTOMORROW: Building,
development, and recreation

City of many centres by John Ardill

THE North-west of England is one of the earth's great urban-industrial areas, a world city second in order only to the great megapolises of London, New York, Tokyo, and the Rhine/Ruhr complex. This is not the conventional way of seeing the region. Because it has two separate and distinct conurbations in Merseyside and Greater Manchester, and two or three smaller, less coherent groups of towns, it is not easy, especially for anyone familiar with the area, to see it as one place with the simple, single identity we give so easily to other metropolitan regions of the same order like Chicago, Osaka, and Los Angeles.

But an objective view of the region shows how much reality lies behind this way of describing it. It is very nearly a single urban mass. From Colne in the north to Macclesfield in the south, a distance of perhaps 45 miles, there is an almost continuous built-up area, certainly one in which the developed areas are larger than the gaps in between them.

From Stalybridge on the edge of the Pennines to Wallasey at the mouth of the Mersey the picture is roughly the same. Setting aside artificial regional boundaries, the North-west stretches across the Pennines to Leeds and Sheffield, or, adopting even wider horizons, part of the European urban-industrial pole which runs all the way to Milan.

A Manchester architect, Richard Saxon, drew attention to this functional unity of the North-west in the regional news-sheet "Environment" when he suggested trying to see it "as a single city with many centres, large and small, a long coastline with

superb beaches and a deep water port, a background of scenic mountains, broad plains busy with agriculture and industry, a population of seven millions, and a diameter of about one hour's driving time." That description, he said—setting aside climate and assuming the completion of the region's motorway network—fits Los Angeles and the North-west equally.

The North-west does not, of course, look or feel or sound like a single city. It is impossible to mistake a Liverpoolian for a Mancunian. It is a place of great diversity with a strong sense of local community, of being different—probably superior—to your neighbours over the hill or down the valley or across the river.

Functional unity

But it does, increasingly, work like a single city. To quote Saxon again, "a vast market for all forms of goods and services, a home for the arts, education, research, and industry on a world scale." Only if this essential functional unity is grasped is it possible to understand the nature of the region, its problems and its potentials.

Saxon drew attention to another, and in a London-orientated Britain perhaps more telling, factor about the North-west: that more people live within 100 miles of Haydock Race course than live within the same distance of Charing Cross. Put another way, the geographical county of Lancashire, which includes a large slice of the scantily populated Lake District, has an average population density of 10.5 persons per hectare, considerably more than the next most densely populated county, excluding

Greater London, and comparing with a density of between one and four persons per hectare in most other counties.

The North-west is more densely populated than the South-east, taking each region as a whole. It has one third of the land surface of the United Kingdom, and one eighth of its population. There are nearly 9,200 people to the square mile on Merseyside, a density higher than that of Singapore. And the Pennine uplands, the national park lands and areas of outstanding natural beauty, and the areas of grade one agricultural land mean there is very little space left for expansion and renewal.

But because the North-west is the oldest of the world's industrial regions it has an unwelcome legacy of dirty air and filthy rivers, of scarred and derelict land, of congested towns crammed with old and worn houses and factories, of physical, economic, and administrative structures which are not adequate to cope with the pressures of modern life.

The towns of the region have never—especially not since the industrial age began—been isolated, totally independent communities. They have traded in and through one another, formed chains in processing raw materials into finished textiles, machinery, clothing, and foodstuffs, developed patterns in the movement of goods and people, focusing on the larger centres. And many of them have coalesced into areas of continuous industry and habitation.

But now the old patterns and relationships are being exploded. New industries like car manufacture and petrochemicals have spread out in vast new complexes, others have formed

diversified clusters of engineering, processing and assembly, on out-of-town trading estates. Thousands of people have been decanted from the old urban badlands to new and expanding towns and satellite estates as part of a planned process of renewal while thousands more have moved themselves, regardless of the planners to wherever the speculative builders have been able to find land.

In the last decade what is officially defined as the Merseyside conurbation has lost nearly 122,000 people, almost a tenth of its population. The city of Liverpool alone has lost an even greater number—139,000. Manchester has lost 120,000. Salford 24,500. Preston 16,000. On the other hand, the rural district of Whiston has virtually doubled its population, with an increase of 42,000. West Lancashire rural district has grown by 16,000, as has Ellesmere Port borough. Cheshire and Gt. Manchester district, in the Manchester conurbation, has grown by 15,000, and Formby, between Liverpool and Southport, by 12,000.

The increase in private car ownership and the new motorways and main roads have made people more prepared to live away from their work, and to travel long distances to do their shopping and to enjoy their leisure. And the trips are no longer necessarily from suburb into city. More and more shopping is done in new suburban shopping centres and redeveloped shopping districts of outer metropolitan districts: or free standing hypermarkets; more and more leisure is taken in national parks and country parks and suburban night clubs.

Further large-scale changes in the face of the region are planned or

proposed. In Central Lancashire the towns of Preston, Leyland, and Chorley will be consolidated into a single large city of over half a million people; in Morecambe Bay a barrage may be built to provide estuarial freshwater reservoirs, an estuarial recreation area, and a barrage scheme for the Dee estuary would have similar features and could give rise to another large new city, pulling the North-west and North Wales more closely together.

At the same time the existing towns must be rebuilt, given new roads, schools, houses, hospitals, and factories; new industries must be found to replace those which are declining or employing fewer by reason of modernisation.

Charges essential

But while the North-west may act as a functional unity of interacting parts the way in which it is ruled and managed scarcely takes account of this reality and does not ease the changes which are essential to its maintenance and growth. For local government purposes the North-west is run by three county councils, 21 county borough councils, 131 municipal boroughs and urban districts, and a number of rural districts, all more or less concerned with their own rather than their neighbours' well-being.

Although it has regional institutions a standing conference of local authorities; a regional industrial development association; a regional economic planning board representing Government departments, advised by an appointed council of public figures, the North-west has less of a regional

identity, and nothing like the same regional political lobby as regions like the North-east, Scotland, and Wales. And government regional development policy, geared more to the needs of regions like the North-east, Scotland, and Wales, is not so well suited to the particular needs of the North-west, where the problems are not so much ones of basic industrial and social regeneration but more to do with restructuring and rebuilding.

Changes are coming in these respects. The reorganisation of local government will divide the region, for major planning and development purposes, into two metropolitan and two non-metropolitan counties, each with a substructure of large district authorities. And an important new planning study has been set in motion, jointly by the Government and local authorities, to give the region a new strategic framework: recommending what form the North-west city should take, and what measures are necessary to shape it.

What is the likely outcome of all this? One prognosis—the one market forces most clearly dictate—is a filling-in of the central belt between Merseyside and Manchester conurbations following the lines of the Manchester Ship Canal and the two new motorways now being built. Together with the Central Lancashire new town this would give the North-west the form of a trifocal, multicentred city.

But whether or not this is the chosen pattern, much thought, much planning, and much resolution is needed to take in hand what there is and direct the latent force of this mighty region towards the twenty-first century world city it could become.

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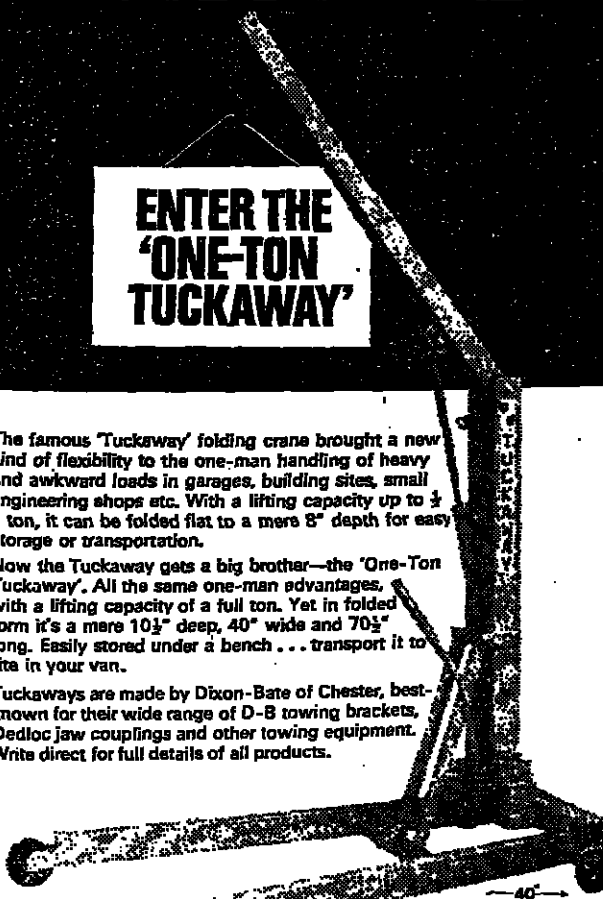
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THE NORTH-WEST



Worsley braided interchange—the spaghetti junction

The short haul home by BERNARD PRATT

By 1976 most of the country between the Tweed and a line from Cardiff to London should be within half a day's journey for a modern heavy goods vehicle

A MATHEMATICAL model made of lead weights and strings helped ICI planners to find the best place to build the largest warehouse in Europe. The model worked on a horizontal map showing the Organic Division factories, main customer areas, and main ports of shipment. The planners prepared lead weights to represent individual tonnages and attached them to strings which passed up through holes in the map.

The ends of all the strings were tied to a ring, which was allowed to slide freely over the surface of the map to find its point of balance—and the best site for a distribution centre covering 45 acres and costing £2 millions. The new centre was built at Heywood, Lancashire, and its location is an example of the growing tendency for distribution centres to move from town centres to strategic points on the new trunk road network.

The road haulage industry and people who carry their own goods are well served with roads in the North-west. The backbone of regional road strategy is the M6, which runs through the middle of the region from North to South, with a network of link roads connecting it with the main centres of population. Eventually it will form a cross with Liverpool-Manchester-Hull motorway, parts of which have already been built.

Mr William Farnworth, regional secretary of the Road Haulage Association, believes the system as it is developing is very good. He added: "One of the important factors often overlooked is that the motorways will be backed up by an extremely good class. One road distribution centre, whether any Continental country has a similar system as good as ours, and our motorways will reach their saturation point less quickly than those on the Continent."

Although the RHA was pleased with the basic network there were still appalling difficulties in towns and access to the docks in the North-west was still unsatisfactory, he said. "I think the situation now is that we need a blitzkrieg on the urban roads."

Good roads
The Government announced in June that it attached great importance to ensuring there will be good roads between the docks and the trunk road system. The Department of the Environment statement then: "The Government are determined that heavy lorries will be able to drive direct from the national network to the docks at Mersey, Manchester, and Preston by the mid-1970s."

Liverpool docks will be served by links from the M62 and from the Mid-Wirral Motorway. Manchester docks will also be connected directly to the national system by the M602, the first stage of which is due to be opened next month. Both these ports are increasing heavily in the container business.

Freight bound for Manchester airport will soon have direct access from the M56 along a high-standard link to the airport entrance. This is expected to become increasingly important, because the volume of air cargo at Manchester is expected to increase tenfold in the next 14 years. This prediction and the consequent plans for a new cargo centre are based on

the layout of the motorways. By 1976, it is claimed, most of the country between the Tweed and a line from Cardiff to London will be within half a day's journey for a modern heavy goods vehicle.

The prospects for road haulage in the North-west will therefore be excellent when the national economy improves. The industry is in trouble at the moment because it is entirely dependent on the health of the economy generally.

Firm groupings

Firms have been grouping together recently as a means of helping themselves. One third of the haulage vehicles in the region are designed to be able to tip their loads, but their owners tend to be small operators. In the last few years some of them have been combining to tender for jobs that would be too big for any one of them to tackle individually—jobs such as moving earth for the motorway engineers. This system gives the small man some of the advantages of scale without involving an unacceptable sacrifice of his individuality.

There was once a feeling that the large transport units would come to

dominate the industry to the exclusion of the small haulier. Road haulage firms in the North-west, however, have tended more than those in other regions to work in small units. There is such a wide range of industry in the North-west that the small specialised unit still has some advantages over the large firm.

Two of the biggest freight-handling jobs in the region are important contributors to British Rail's budget. One is the movement of stone from the quarries of the Peak District and the other is the carriage of parcels for the mail order business. The flexibility of the railway freight service is demonstrated by the products it carries regularly in containers from the North-west, which range from iron and steel to confectionery.

Traffic in rail containers for overseas is developing. There are Freightliner terminals with inland Customs depots at both Manchester and Liverpool. The Mennal Bridge firm has held up the progress of the Irish services, but Manchester is one of the depots contributing to a developing service to Tilbury for Australia. Next year the Freightliner people hope to start carrying beer by rail from a new brewery being set up at Runcorn.

Selneec and the future

FOUR regional passenger transport authorities officially take over their local train services on January 1. They will then have to start the job of coordinating the transport services in their areas—Merseyside, Tyneside, the West Midlands, and Selneec (South-east Lancashire and North-east Cheshire).

They will also have the privilege of finding the money to pay for them, and deciding which services must be withdrawn to save money. Local trains make a loss and are propped up by social grants from the Government. Over the next few years the Government is to start withdrawing the grants, and the PTAs will have to decide how to replace them.

They can do it by increasing the fares, trying to achieve economies, or by demanding a rate levy from local authorities. The public would never pay fares that covered the true cost of running the local trains, and British Rail, naturally, expresses doubts about the PTAs' chances of finding economies which the railwaymen have missed.

Unless improved services bring about a spectacular movement of passengers back to public transport, most of the money will have to come from the ratepayers.

Railwaymen argue that the ratepayers will be getting good value for their money. By keeping the trains running, they will be keeping 15 million passengers a year off the already congested roads. Transport planners see an opportunity to make bus and rail services cooperate instead of competing. This is one of the purposes of the Transport Act which set up the PTAs.

The Selneec authority, the largest of the four, is studying what would happen if bus and rail services cooperated along the route of the most heavily used commuter line in the region, which runs from Altrincham to Manchester and is duplicated by bus services along the A56. The suggestion is that train services should be made more attractive and that the buses should feed passengers to the stations. If it works it will be the pattern for many other lines.

The railways cannot be abandoned. A regional study has concluded that a transport system based on a better local rail service is the most efficient way to improve transport in the Greater Manchester area.

The Piccadilly-Victoria underground railway tunnel through the centre of Manchester is an essential part of this scheme. It would provide a central link between the rail systems which terminate in the city from North and South. A parliamentary bill giving authority for the building of the tunnel has been drawn up. Selneec officials but the tunnel could not be built for at least six years.

In the meantime the best hope lies in plans to give buses priority over private cars. The Selneec authority wants to test this out on Winslow Road, one of the main commuter routes between Manchester and its Cheshire suburbs and one that is not served by a parallel rail service.

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Piccc-Vic underground rail link

—key to an integrated transport system

The ever-increasing number of vehicles on the roads of the SELNEC conurbation is already creating tremendous traffic problems—particularly in the city centre, where congestion during rush hours is very severe. This steadily deteriorating situation and the fact that, in three years, all the separate towns of the SELNEC area will be joined administratively into one great metropolis, led to a comprehensive study of passenger transport problems throughout the region.

From their findings, the team of transportation specialists—working with local authorities and the new Passenger Transport Authority—proposed as the key centre, where congestion during rush hours is very severe. This steadily deteriorating situation and the fact that, in three years, all the separate towns of the SELNEC area will be joined administratively into one great metropolis, led to a comprehensive study of passenger transport problems throughout the region.

powers to build the line. The proposal will also include modernisation of 13 existing rail lines and improvements to many stations. Subject to Parliamentary approval, work can start in 1973, with the Piccc-Vic line in service by 1977.

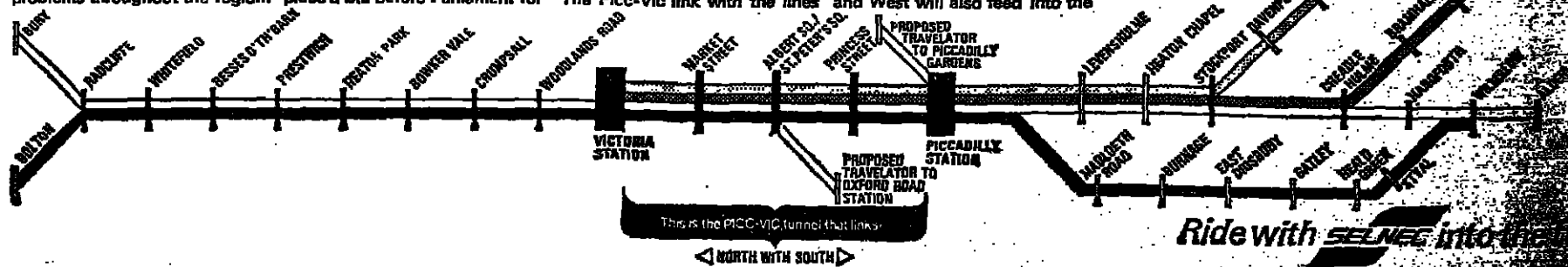
Five underground stations will serve every part of the City Centre—with trains running at a frequency of 2½ minutes during peak periods, 7½ minutes at other times. The Piccc-Vic link with the lines

from the North and South will enable commuters, shoppers and the thousands of other daily visitors to Manchester to travel from their home stations direct to a city underground station situated within minutes of their destination.

It will also mean 'no-change' travel along the whole length of some of the North-South lines from Bury direct to Aldersley Edge for instance, or from Wilmslow to Bolton. The rail services from East and West will also feed into the

Piccc-Vic line, and there are plans for moving pavements—called "Travelators"—between the busiest city-centre stations. Linked express bus services and new car parks at many stations will complement this big transport network. Eventually, with all this drastic reduction in city-centre traffic, many areas there will be converted into pedestrian-only precincts.

Without any doubt, the completion of the Piccc-Vic line and all its constituent lines is going to bring us our region's first integrated transport system that is the importance to the nation's welfare—and that its people so richly deserve.



مركز من الأخبار

THE NORTH-WEST

كردان النهر

Selmer
the first

FOUR regional ports have been selected to start the first stage of the Merseyport scheme, says the Merseyport Development Corporation.

They will develop the ports of Southport, Liverpool, Merseyside, and the Mersey estuary.

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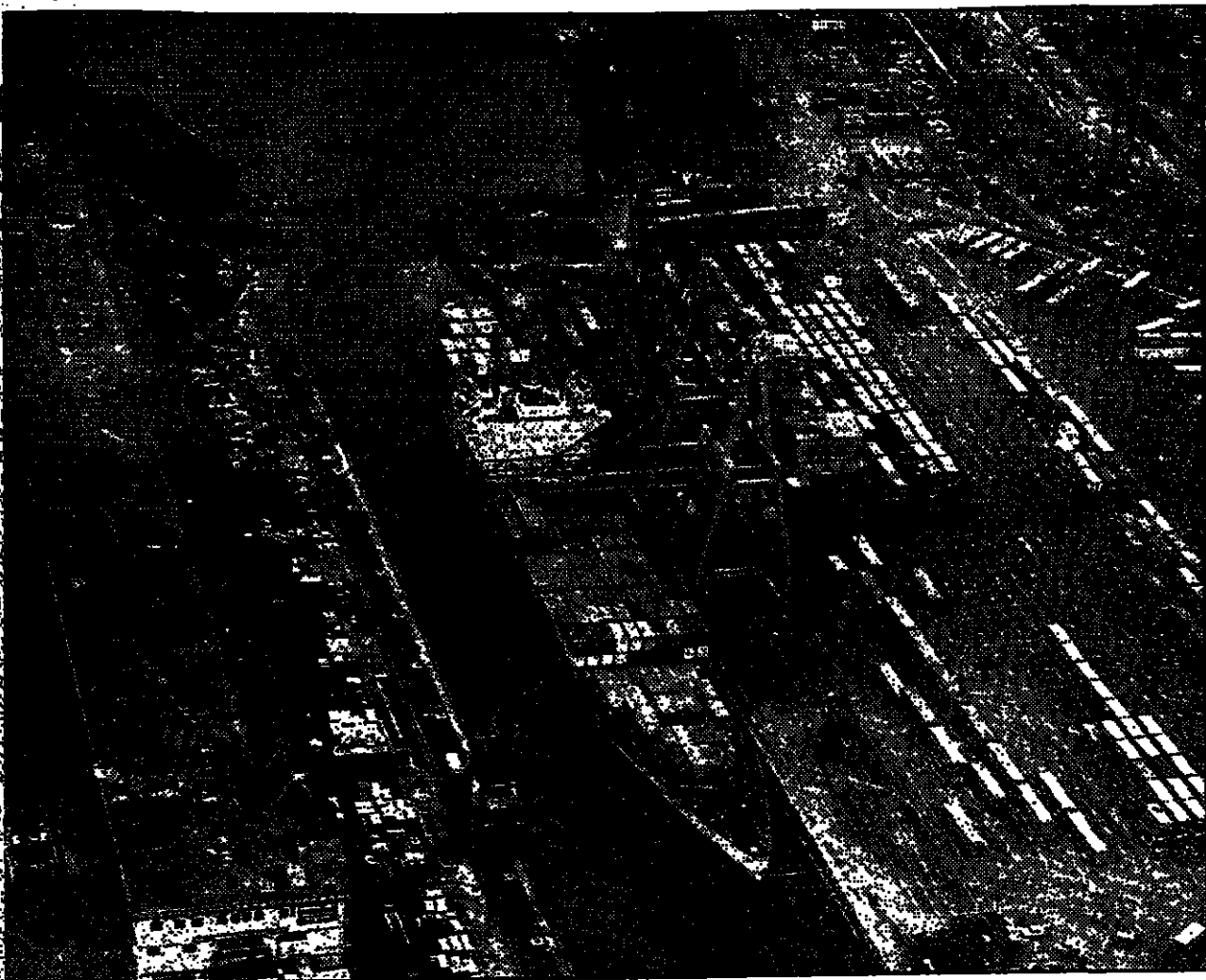
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Left: the multi-cellular vessel American Liberty at Gladstone wharf, Liverpool. Right: Spanish fruit and vegetables being loaded by Gollo Line at Fleetwood.

The North-west has a wealth of port facilities. They range from tiny forgotten outlets in Cumberland, kept open by the cattle trade in Ireland... to the mighty port of Liverpool, a mainstay of the country's whole trade.

Ports in
old
bottlenecks

our industrial staff

THE commercial basis on which the ports of the North-west operate is curious but straightforward. The smaller ports, dotted around the northern part of the region's coastline, have been hard hit by the decline in traditional industries. Therefore, they lose money. A really big port like Liverpool, on the other hand, has benefited from heavy investment and the growth of world trade. It went bust.

The one large port that has been growing, investing heavily, and making money for its shareholders is Manchester. It is almost 60 miles from the sea. Ports are a place for optimists, not for accountants.

It is fortunate for the North-west that the hard commercial logic that prevails in so many other areas of industrial life does not intrude into a large number of ports. It has a wealth of facilities. They range from forgotten outlets in Cumberland, kept open by a cattle trade in Ireland, to the fond hope that it will be an attraction to some businessmen searching for a location for a new plant, to the mighty port of Liverpool, a mainstay of the whole country's trade. Most of them may be a constant source of worry to the banks. But for their size and diversity, industry in general is grateful.

In the north of the region, the biggest port is Preston, which relies heavily on the Irish trade. Towards the end of the 1950s it was handling over 1.5 million tons annually. It has since reached the million mark. It services a regular trade to the West Indies and is pushing hard to get a bigger share of the general export trade.

Like other ports isolated from the main industrial conurbation, Preston's future ultimately depends upon its industrial environment. This is a particularly acute problem for the smaller ports. Barrow, for example, suffered badly from the closure of the Mikhon Iron works. It has deep-water

facilities and has handled containers and roll-on, roll-off vessels. In common with the other smaller and less publicised ports, Barrow tends to be quietly used during industrial disputes affecting its larger competitors. At least shipping lines get a taste of the facilities, cheapness, and efficiency of places like Barrow during strikes but it is a much bigger jump for them to divert a sizeable proportion of their business there.

Barrow, Silloth, and Fleetwood come under the British Transport Docks Board. Silloth has had some success with imports of cattle from Northern Ireland but total trade, at 95,000 tons, is small, though so too are the losses. Fleetwood's fame has come from its fish but appropriately enough has built up quite a trade with imports of potatoes. There is a nice steady business with imports of fruit and vegetables, but also a not so pleasant net loss of £52,000 last year.

British Transport Docks Board's most successful port in the North-west is Garston. It was built up on the coal trade with Ireland but steady diversification has meant that coal accounts for only about a half of its throughput of almost two million tons a year. Garston's main problem has been financial and the board are engaged in trying to get it back into the black.

No such financial problems plague the port of Manchester, which comes under the Manchester Ship Canal Company. They have, it is true, had their difficulties, but they have been small by comparison with those afflicting their counterparts. The last election saved the company from nationalisation but the threat of State takeover will in the long term probably prove to have been of immense value to the company.

Old accountancy practices, which valued the company at less than its true worth, have been abandoned. A realisation has grown in the company that they possess some extremely valuable land which could be better utilised.

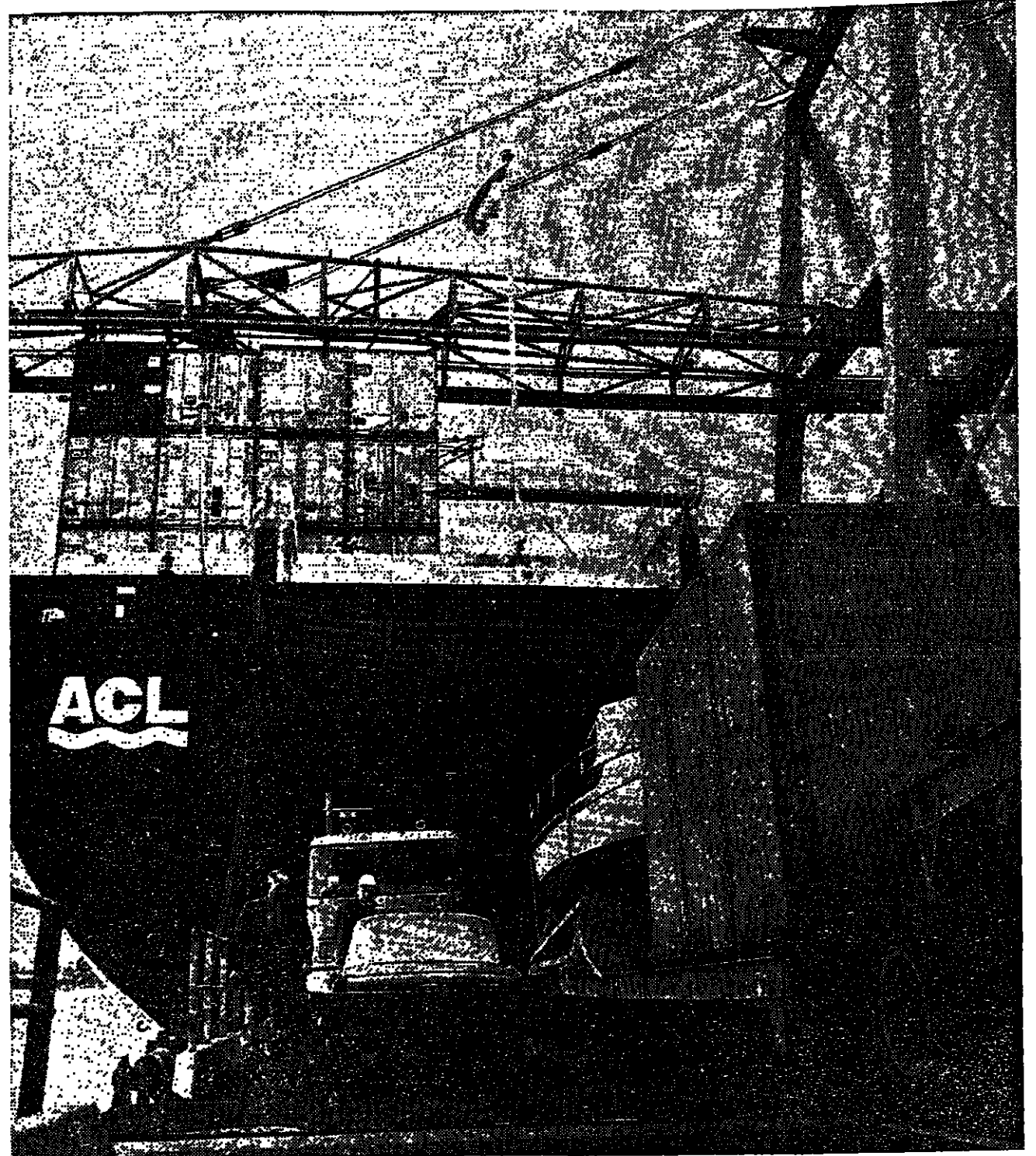
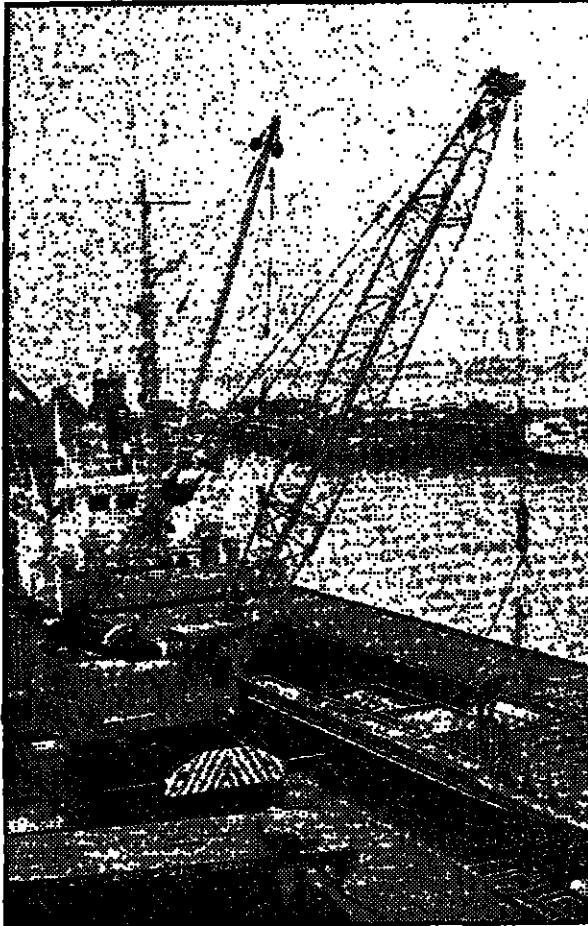
The company is fortunate in having one of the most competent port managements in the country. There was a slight setback last year but it still made a net profit of more than £1 million, with trade approaching 16 million tons. The most important customer is Manchester Liners, who have a twice-weekly service to Canada and a new run to the Mediterranean, and who were the first into the transatlantic container trade.

Container facilities have been extended and there are now two berths in Manchester. The port is also growing in other directions. A new bulk-storage terminal is being built at a cost of £500,000 at Eastham by Pan-Ocean. Runcorn, benefiting from its proximity to the M6, is also expanding its docks system.

Manchester is, of course, limited by the size of the canal, which puts a barrier on ships of more than 12,500 tons deadweight. But in the age of the super-tanker it has simply adapted to the needs of feeder services taking oil and other chemicals from the deep-water ports to the chemical industry which borders the canal.

Liverpool dwarfs all the other ports in the North-west both in the size of its trade and the seriousness of its problems. Its financial collapse and constant labour problems have been well publicised. Trade inevitably has suffered. The new management have not yet had a good chance to prove themselves but in the long term the outlook is good.

Labour difficulties have attended the introduction of phase two of the Devlin plan but once these are sorted out the port will be operating a three-shift system giving a 22-hour day. The Seaford development, costing £40 million, will give the port a major improvement in facilities. In the past, Britain's ports have been characterised by poor management and a low level of investment. Liverpool, at least, has ended an unmemorable tradition.



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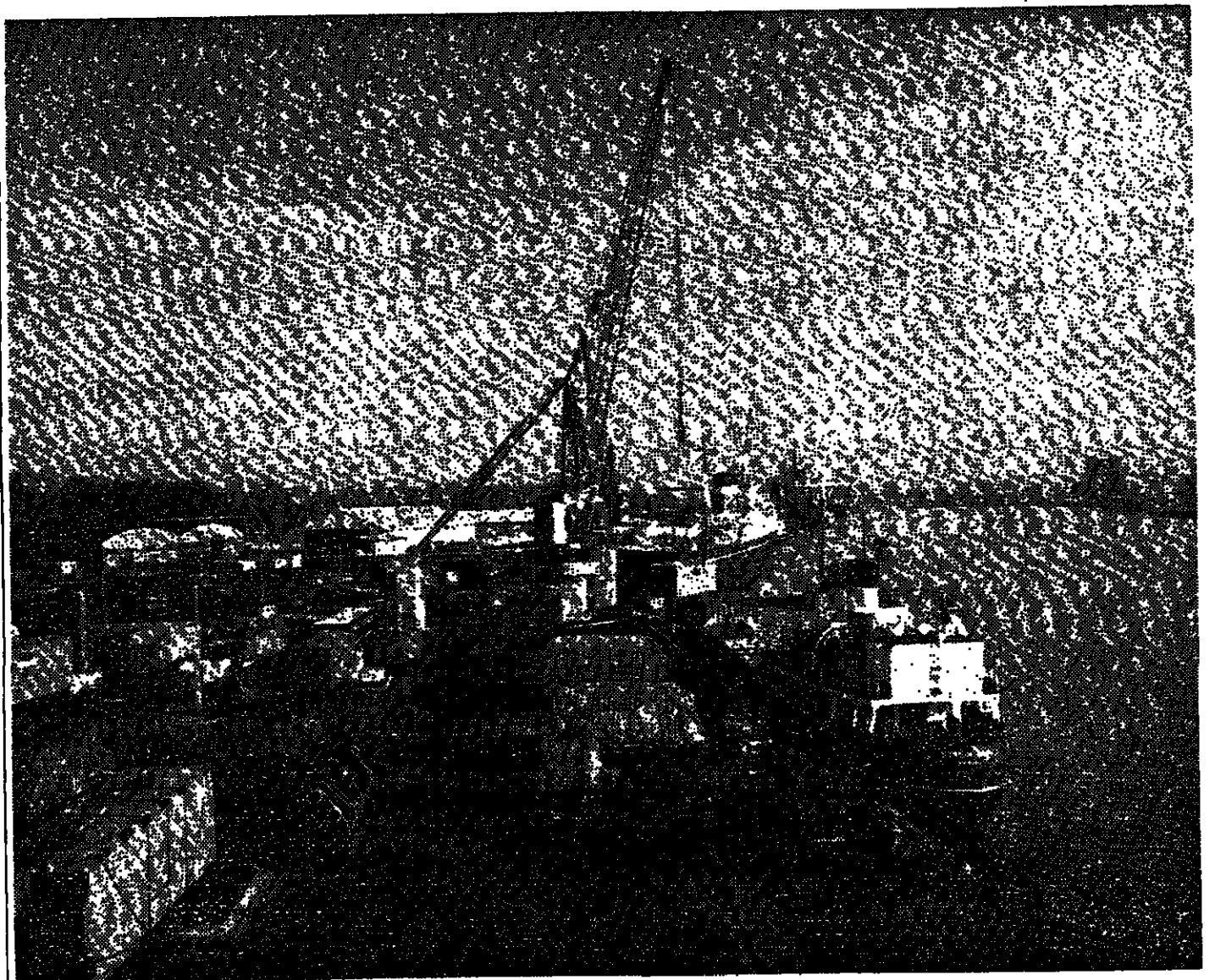
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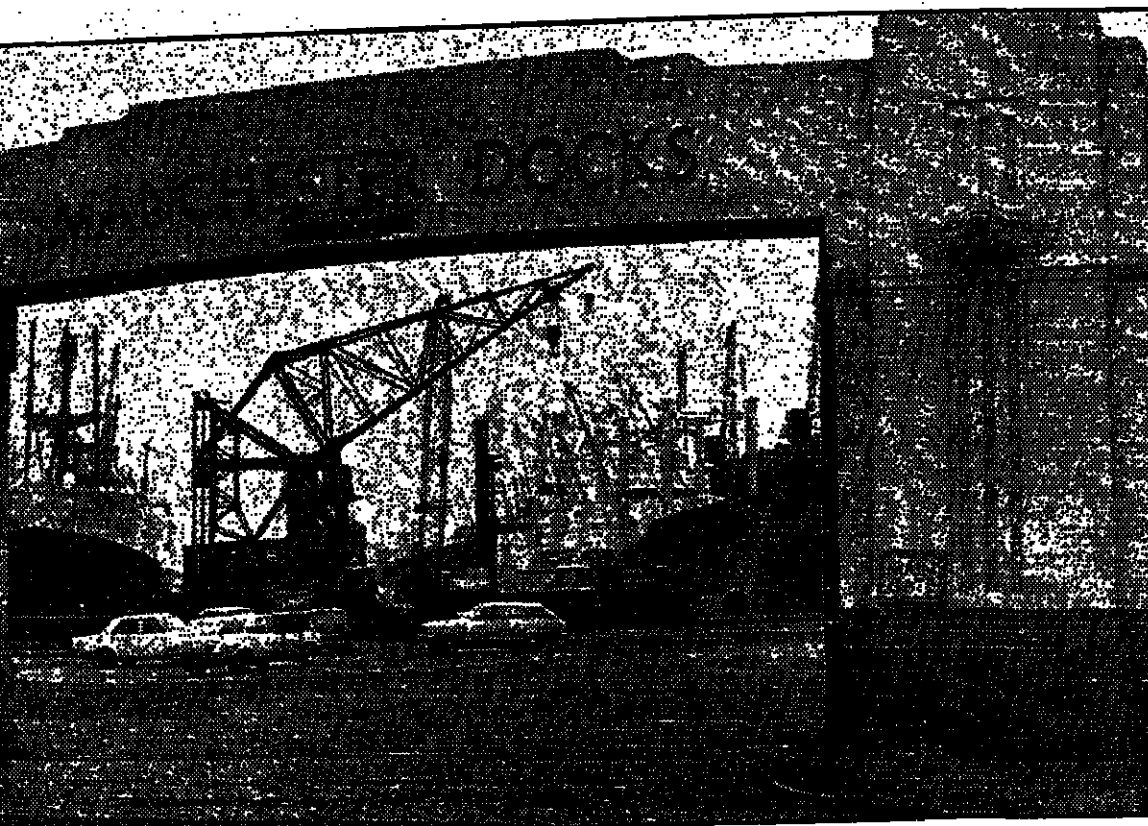
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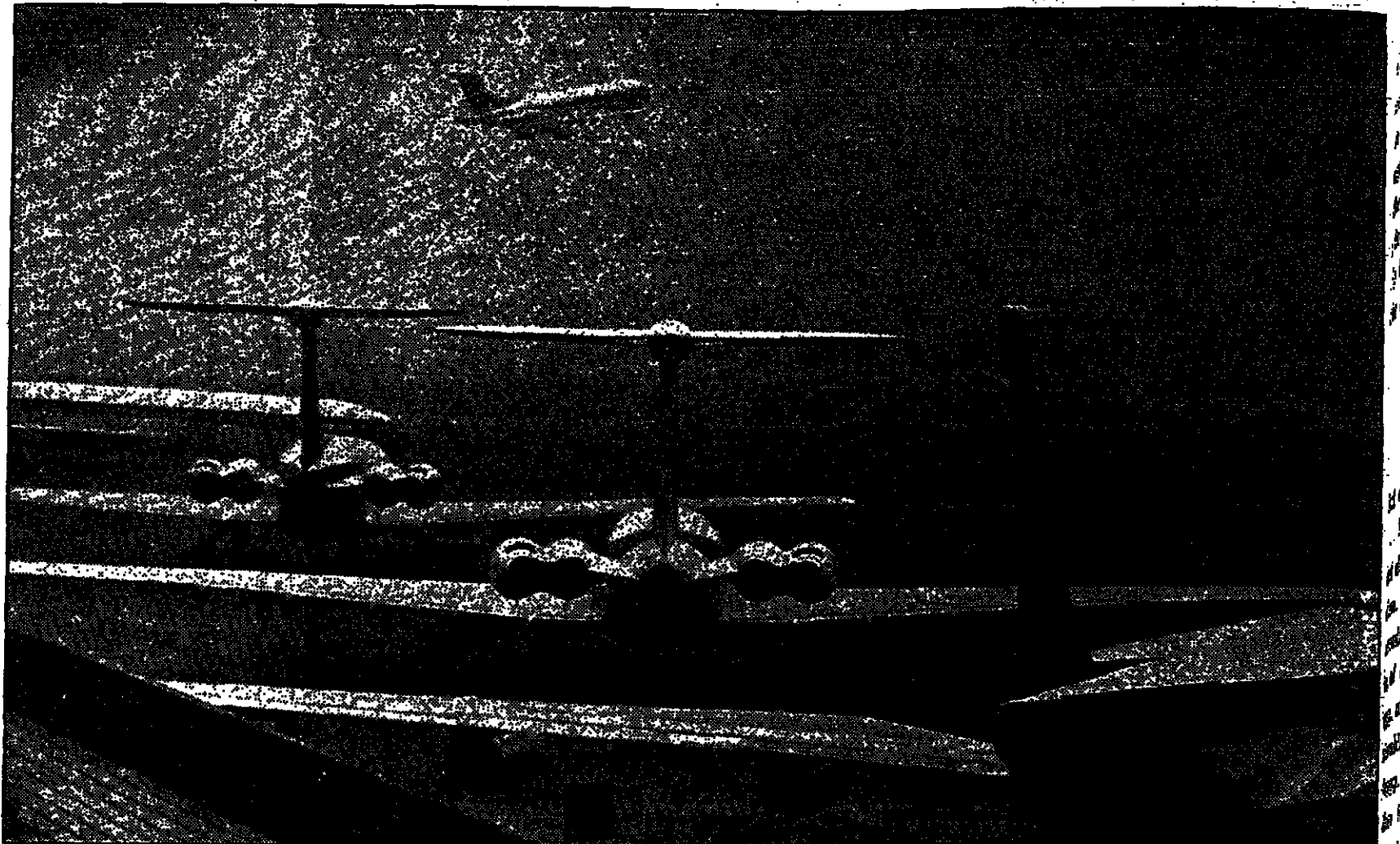
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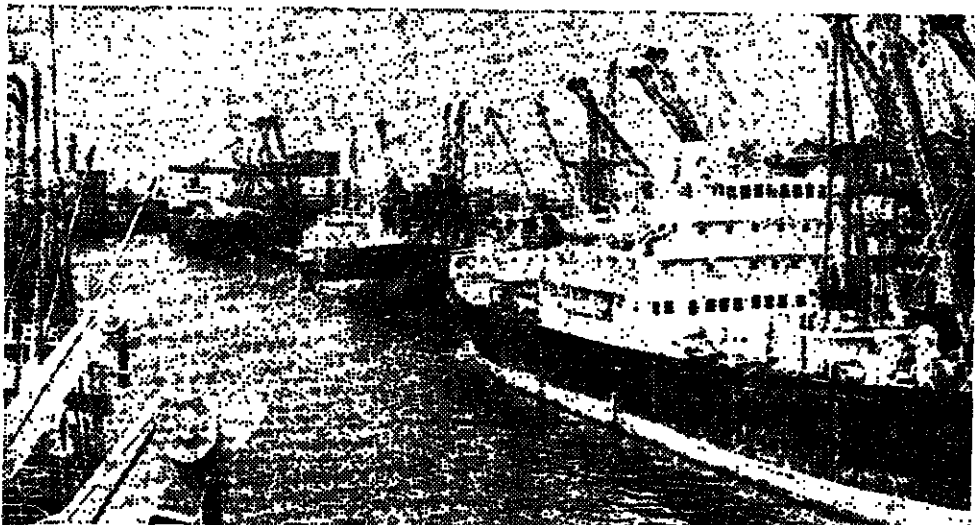
Manchester Airport
—pictures by
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Up, up, and away

a report on the £8 million expansion of Manchester's intercontinental airport

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As most airlines will quickly confirm, the only thing good about 1970 is that it is far behind them. That year produced, for the first time since the introduction of the commercial jet, negative traffic growth and the worst losses in the history of the industry—losses which spilled over into the early part of 1971.

Even in a period when jet travel has been introduced to everyone, the growth of aircraft capacity has led to a surplus of seats. But in the same period there has been an overall climate of social upheaval and economic recession: why then do the contractors move in to commence the first part of an £8 million development programme at Manchester Airport?

Expansion at any intercontinental airport is inevitable today, particularly as the large jet aircraft force a special demand on port facilities to meet the needs not only of jetliners but passengers and freight.

Next month Manchester Airport will receive its two-millionth passenger in one year (nearly double the annual throughput of nine years ago) and by 1982 the passengers using the facilities available will be in excess of four million. But at peak periods today the airport is being used beyond its design capacity: a situation which could be exaggerated further by diversions of the Boeing 747—an aircraft which is due to come 'into scheduled service at Manchester by 1974. As recently as Sunday, October 3, five 747 aircraft and nineteen other intercontinental jets were diverted from other United Kingdom and Eire

ports. In less than five hours over 3,500 diverted passengers were dealt with.

To meet the traffic demands of the immediate future the airport committee decided the requirements needed in order of priority were: initial improvements to the handling of baggage on inward flights; an extension of the present concourse, domestic lounge, restaurant and international lounge; followed by provision of a new booking hall, baggage sorting and receiving areas, immigration hall, Customs hall, friends' meeting hall; a new international pier capable of handling the Jumbo and similar aircraft, and lastly, additional parking facilities for 2,500 cars.

In view of the extremely restricted site which the airport occupies and giving consideration that the city council recognised the fact that passengers using the airport prefer to arrive by private car or taxi, it was obvious that the additional operational areas would have to be coupled with a multi-storey car park. Vehicular traffic in the not too distant future would increase to such an extent that separation of vehicles bringing departing passengers and those meeting arriving passengers would have advantages. The separation of coaches and public service vehicles from cars and taxis would also ease vehicular circulation.

The land side

The disciplined air side of the building, represented by carefully defined aircraft parking bays, was the key to the solution on the land side. At times the land side is so chaotic that cars, taxis, and coaches parking almost anywhere bring through traffic to a standstill. The discipline of the air side will be brought to the land side in the new building and there will be clearly defined areas for unloading, short-term parking, long-term parking, and through traffic, all closely linked to the new booking hall. The car park is considered, perhaps uniquely, as a covered extension of the airside parking which will be capable of dealing with the arrival of 900 cars per hour. For simplicity the scheme can be

seen as five sections or phases—the southern front extension; the car park block; the additional international pier; the alterations to the existing interiors and the external roads and car parks.

The overall size of the car park block is 600 feet long by 250 feet wide and over 60 feet high with 13 levels for parking approximately 2,500 cars. Incorporated in the structure is a new booking hall over 400 feet long and almost 30 feet wide, airline offices, a new immigration hall and offices, an international baggage claim and Customs hall some 200 feet long by 120 feet wide with offices adjacent, and an international arrivals hall of a similar size where friends can meet passengers arriving on international flights. Facilities in this hall include a bank, car hire, left luggage and information office. The baggage handling area is also within the car park block and its size of 400 feet by 104 feet gives some indication of the volume of baggage anticipated. Circulation within this building is by moving ramps and lifts to each floor of the car park, together with ancillary staircases.

The new international pier is over 600 feet long and is almost 85 feet in width at its widest part, which accommodates lounges capable of holding some 1,600 passengers. It is designed to take four Jumbo jets and one B707 jet or seven B707 or similar-sized aircraft at any one time. Passengers are assisted in travelling along the pier by a moving walkway. Air bridges link the pier to the aircraft enabling passengers to embark or disembark under cover. In the lower level of the pier are toilets, plant rooms, and airline engineering accommodation. Spectators may use the roof of the pier.

By the year 1985 it is anticipated that five million passengers and nearly half a million tons of freight will be handled annually. An important feature of this developing traffic is that it will continue to be carried in larger aircraft. In fact, even with today's increasing load factors, the number of aircraft involved is not increasing at a rate of more than 4 per cent annually—and there is every indication that this level will be maintained. To keep pace with traffic growth

the operational facilities have to be improved also. The present 1968/69 runway has been developed to what is known as Category standard. This means that a present limiting weather minima of 200 feet cloud base and 800 metres visibility can be progressively reduced to 100 feet and 400 metres respectively, ensuring maximum utilisation of the runway in most weather conditions. The ILS (Instrument Landing System) has been upgraded already by the Department of Trade and Industry (who operate the equipment) to provide the required integrity of operation, as the Airport Department have installed hundreds of extra runway centreline, touch-down zone, and approach light fittings which give the pilot unambiguous instantaneous guidance as he emerges from low cloud for landing.

Few diversions

In time there will be very few diversions to Manchester because adverse weather conditions at other airports. Earlier this year 87 aircraft were diverted from London, Gatwick and Luton airports. At one point during those two days of diversions there were 64 aircraft parked over the airfield but in the interest of air safety it is essential to accept diverted aircraft as long as it is possible to do so.

Urgent consideration is being given to freight facilities for ramp expanding traffic. During 1970 Manchester Airport handled 62,000 metric tons of freight which was valued at £129 millions. The consultants now estimate that there will be a tenfold increase in cargo through Manchester in the next years, and the planning of new terminal facilities is taking place. The cargo village is anticipated to cost £8.3 millions and cover 100 acres.

The continued expansion of Manchester Airport is to meet the commercial, industrial, and recreational requirements of the million who live in the North-west region. Within the next decade this comprehensive undertaking will be equal to the finest airport in Europe, a terminal complex where equal emphasis will be placed on both growth and ecological development.

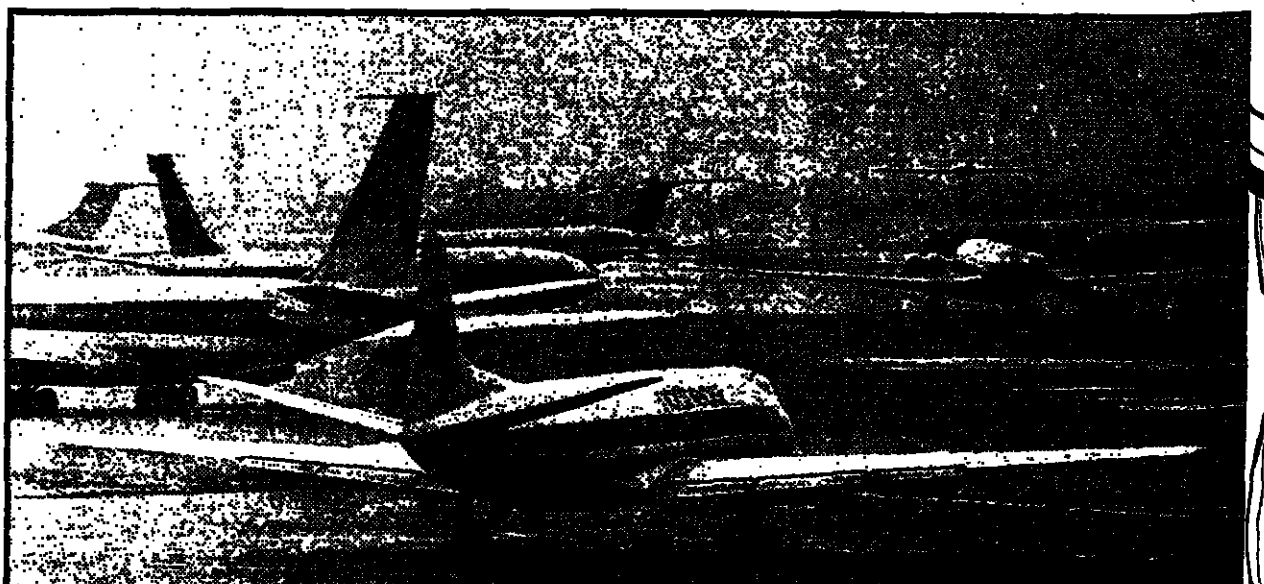
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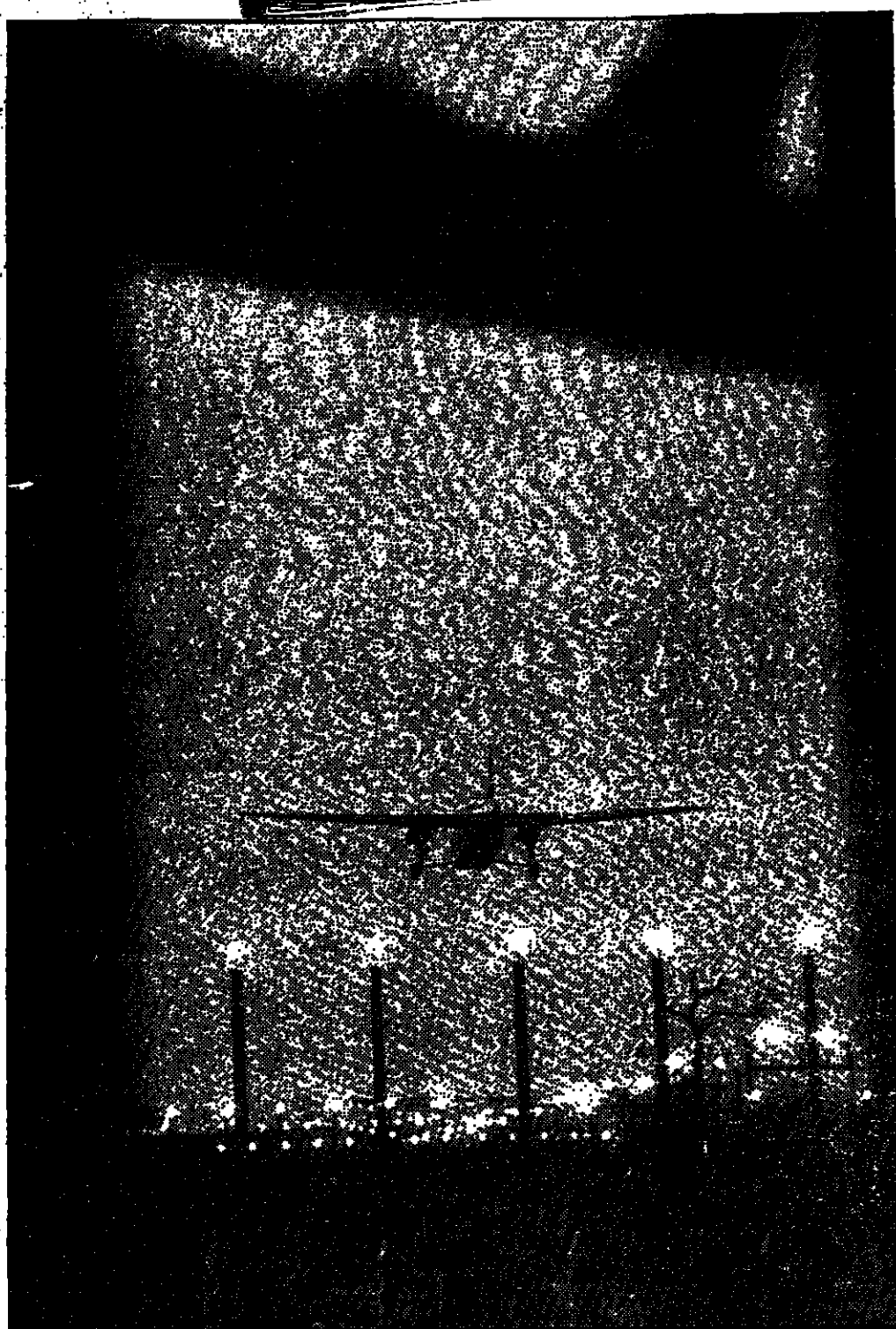
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THE NORTH-WEST

... month Manchester Airport will
... its two millionth passenger
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... output of nine years ago). ...
... the year 1985 it is anticipated
... five million passengers and
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... but one man's profit is another's
... homes and senses are
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... e foggy, winter Sundays. On
... other hand summer weekends
... quite intolerable 9



The noise victims

by A. S. GOMM, Styal Action Committee

A LANCASTRIAN thinking of holidaying in Spain next summer might be pleased to read in his newspaper that "Britain's package tour operators are planning an increase in the number of flights out of Manchester Airport next year." A Bradford exporter might be glad to hear from BOAC that "on six days a week from October 1 there will be freighters from Manchester to New York and Montreal, and on four days to Detroit and Chicago, while Boston will get three freighters a week. BOAC's cargo manager for the Midlands and the North described the winter schedule for Manchester as the best ever. The city fathers of Manchester presumably contemplate financial benefits and enhanced prestige as they plan a second main runway for £8 millions and to develop a "cargo village" to deal with their hoped-for tenfold increase in freight traffic.

Green belt

But one man's profit is another's loss. Certainly those who find themselves neighbours of the city's airport are the victims of the apparently all-powerful corporation's airport development schemes. In the green belt village of Styal, just outside the city and airport

boundary, the residents have seen and heard and felt and smelled a very substantial erosion of all the rural amenities they enjoyed before Manchester's airport came to Ringway. Moreover, all the signs are that further erosion is likely to be suffered in the near future to the point where many homes will be engulfed by compulsory acquisition to make way for the proposed second runway.

Meanwhile, homes and senses are invaded day and night by noise and vibration, a film of fuel deposit and its pervading smell. The pattern varies of course. If every day was a foggy, winter Sunday life would be tolerable, at least for those who like foggy, winter Sundays. On the other hand summer weekends are quite intolerable. Admittedly, weather conditions can alleviate as well as aggravate. It is not every Sunday that evensong at All Saints church is brought to a halt; and only the odd ceiling has been brought down by vibration.

Few of the inhabitants of Styal have degrees in acoustics or aeronautical engineering. But by direct observation through every sense, round the clock and round the year, they know that far too many of the 240 aircraft that constitute a busy, but not exceptional, day are of the polluting or overnoisy types that a civilised world should never have allowed off the drawing board. They are not cheered by the knowledge that Manchester Corporation this year authorised an almost 50 per cent increase in night jet movements for next summer against the advice of the airport consultative committee representing all interests—including the airline operators themselves. Nor are they cheered by the apparently complete lack on the part of the corporation of any tangible measures to mitigate the effects on the neighbourhood of the present generation of noisy aircraft. If noise monitoring is taking place, certainly no beneficial effect has been felt. No attempts seem to be made to discourage or prevent the noisiest types of aircraft from using the airport at the most sensitive times of the night.

Civilised step

Still less has there been any attempt by the corporation to follow the example of other airport authorities in Europe and elsewhere—Rotterdam, Toronto, Melbourne, for example—who now close their airports at night to enable their neighbours in the adjoining city areas to sleep.

Not only would such a civilised step be welcomed by the airport's neighbours, it could also save the city £8 millions. The avoidance of night flights would make possible the repair at night, over a period of a few months, of the existing main runway and make a second runway unnecessary in the foreseeable future.

Can the people of Styal

hope to be spared by the adoption of a civilised—as well as financially attractive—solution to the problems of the airport? They need the right answer from both Manchester Corporation and also central government.

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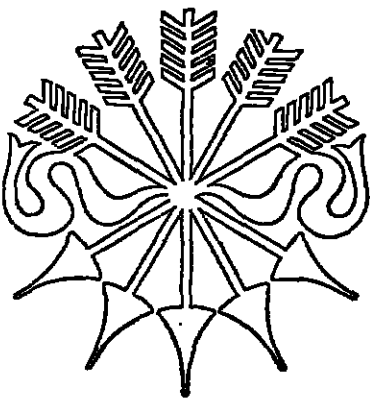
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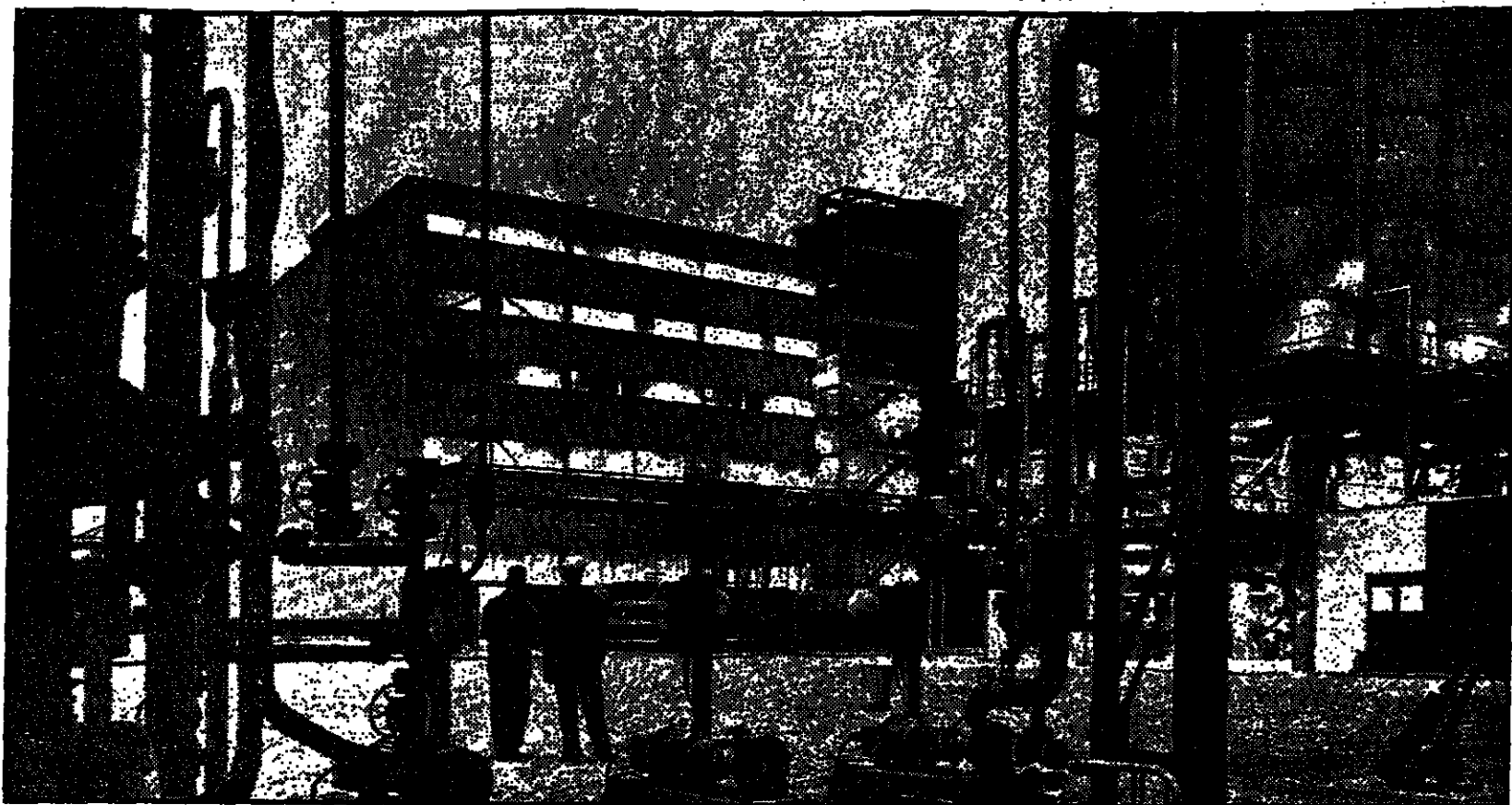
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Chemical compounds

by J. GRIGOR,
director of research, CIBA-GEIGY (UK)

I remember being impressed many years ago when a fellow Scot told me that half the British chemical industry was within a 50-mile radius of Manchester. Since this extravagant claim came from a disinterested foreigner and not a Mancunian I was prepared to accept it at face value. According to my map such a claim crosses the Pennines to include among others the dyestuffs plants of Huddersfield and the fibre plants

of Harrogate. Let's we precipitate a border clash or exacerbate Lancashire/Yorkshire rivalry still further this review is confined to the North-west area as defined by H.M. Government, namely Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Derbyshire.

The chemical industry in the North-west had its origins in the limestone of Derbyshire, the salt deposits of Cheshire, and the port of Liverpool. Its staple in heavy inorganic chemicals was assured and in seeking outlets for chlorine, no longer required for bleaching powder, the first heavy organic chemicals, chlorohydrocarbons, were produced at Widnes in 1897.

Synthetic dyes

The textile industry of the North-west, based on imports through the port of Liverpool, and later Manchester, led also to the import of natural colouring materials. The advent of synthetic dyes was recognised by Levinstein, who started manufacture in Manchester in 1884 near his customers in the textile trade. By the end of the nineteenth century, therefore, the North-west had a stake in heavy organics, heavy inorganics, and dyestuffs with its basis in organic chemistry from which the modern organic chemical industry has grown.

Continental chemical companies came for the organic dyestuffs trade which had less appeal to the local investor than the capital intensive heavy chemical sector. Agfa and Bayer held for a short time in the 1890s a stake in Levinstein's. The Clayton Aniline Company was established in 1876 with Swiss financial backing to produce dyestuffs intermediates. Swiss chemical companies came too, first merchanting and then establishing their own manufacture: CIBA acquired the Clayton Aniline Company to be joined later by Geigy and Sandoz as minority shareholders. Geigy formed its British company in Manchester and later established its own manufacturing site at Trafford Park.

Obsolete processes and mergers are not solely a contemporary phenomenon. By the end of the nineteenth century the region had shown its ability to face technological change when the Le Blanc process gave way to the Solvay and mergers such as the formation of the United Alkali Company in 1890. In the past 50 years famous names have disappeared from company nomenclature. Levinstein became part of the British Dyestuffs Corporation and then latterly ICI Dyestuffs Division and now ICI Organics Division, although still known locally

to the older generation as Levinstein. Brunner Mond and United Alkali are now the Mond Division of ICI. CIBA and Geigy are now CIBA-GEIGY (UK). Murex troyds Salt is now part of BP Chemicals—to mention only a few.

New names have appeared, for example Lankro, at Eccles, a thriving company founded only 34 years ago by Dr Kroch in the best entrepreneurial traditions. The major chemical companies themselves, the product of mergers and acquisition, are well represented with research and development laboratories and/or works in the area. In addition to those already mentioned the list includes Shell Chemicals, Albright and Wilson, Burmah-Castrol, Fisons, Unilever Chemicals, Glaxo, Laporte, Kodak, Associated Ocel, Coalite Chemicals, and Lancashire Tar Distillers.

Indeed, there are over thirty chemical companies with operations in the area, and as many again in allied industries such as paint, soaps, and fats.

In the North-west the chemical and allied industries are fourth among the manufacturing industries with an employment figure of 117,000, representing some

4.1 per cent of the total work force—almost twice the percentage per capita of the next highest region, the South-east: 2.5 per cent of those employed nationally in the chemical industry are located in the North-west.

United Kingdom regional statistics in turnover and tonnages are not available, but assuming that the region is no less efficient than the national average an estimate can be made: based on 1969 national figures from OECD, turnover in the North-west in the industry could be of the order of £750 millions to £800 millions, possibly arising from assets of around £1,000 millions.

Organic chemicals

Products manufactured in the North-west cover almost the entire spectrum of the chemical industry. Chlorine, chlorine-based organics, caustic soda and acids are manufactured at Runcorn and Widnes (to a lesser extent at Fleetwood), and salt and soda-based chemicals in the Northwich area. The organic chemicals section is represented by petrochemicals at Carrington based on feedstocks from the refinery at Ellesmere Port, and by plastics chemicals,

specialties, industrial chemicals, and dyestuffs in the Manchester area. Pharmaceutical plants are located at St Helens, Ulverston, Dukinfield, Macclesfield, and Holmes Chapel. On Merseyside there is the processing of vegetable oils and the manufacture of soap, detergents, edible oils, and glycerine. The region also has paint and plastics processing manufacture.

In the past five years it can be estimated that new plants costing £282 millions have come on stream in the North-west representing 18.3 per cent of the national investment. According to "Chemical Age 1971 Survey" another £258 millions worth of "projects" are still in hand representing 30.4 per cent of the national investment. The large £225 millions investment programme planned at Carrington is, it is understood, under review but in the chemical industry such projects are generally rephased rather than cancelled.

There is a great local tradition of chemical innovation with such outstanding notable firsts as polyester fibre ("Terylene") at Calico Printers and polythene at ICI, Winnington.

Recent research successes

have been acknowledged by Queen's Awards for Technological Innovation. Among the local laboratories so recognised are the Dyestuffs (now Organics), Mond, and Pharmaceuticals Divisions of ICI, Geigy (UK) (now CIBA-GEIGY), Fisons, North West Gas Board, and Thorium.

These are difficult times for all industries, facing as they do the major challenge of increasing the per capita output (per turnover per employee). The North-western chemical industry, however, has the advantage of largely modern equipment—about a quarter of its plant is less than five years old—and this puts it in a better position than many areas to face increasing international competition.

In these days of rapid technological obsolescence, the region's research and development laboratories must play a vital part in keeping its chemical industry in the forefront of progress and will ensure that this segment of industry retains its scientifically advanced character. Does the chemical industry have confidence in the North-west? The industry is currently answering this question by investing substantially more here than in any other region.



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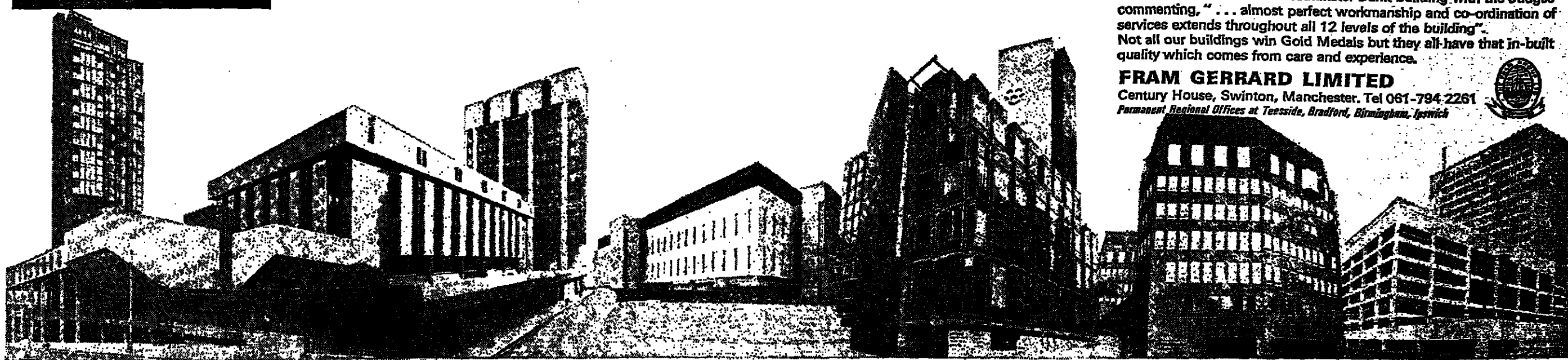
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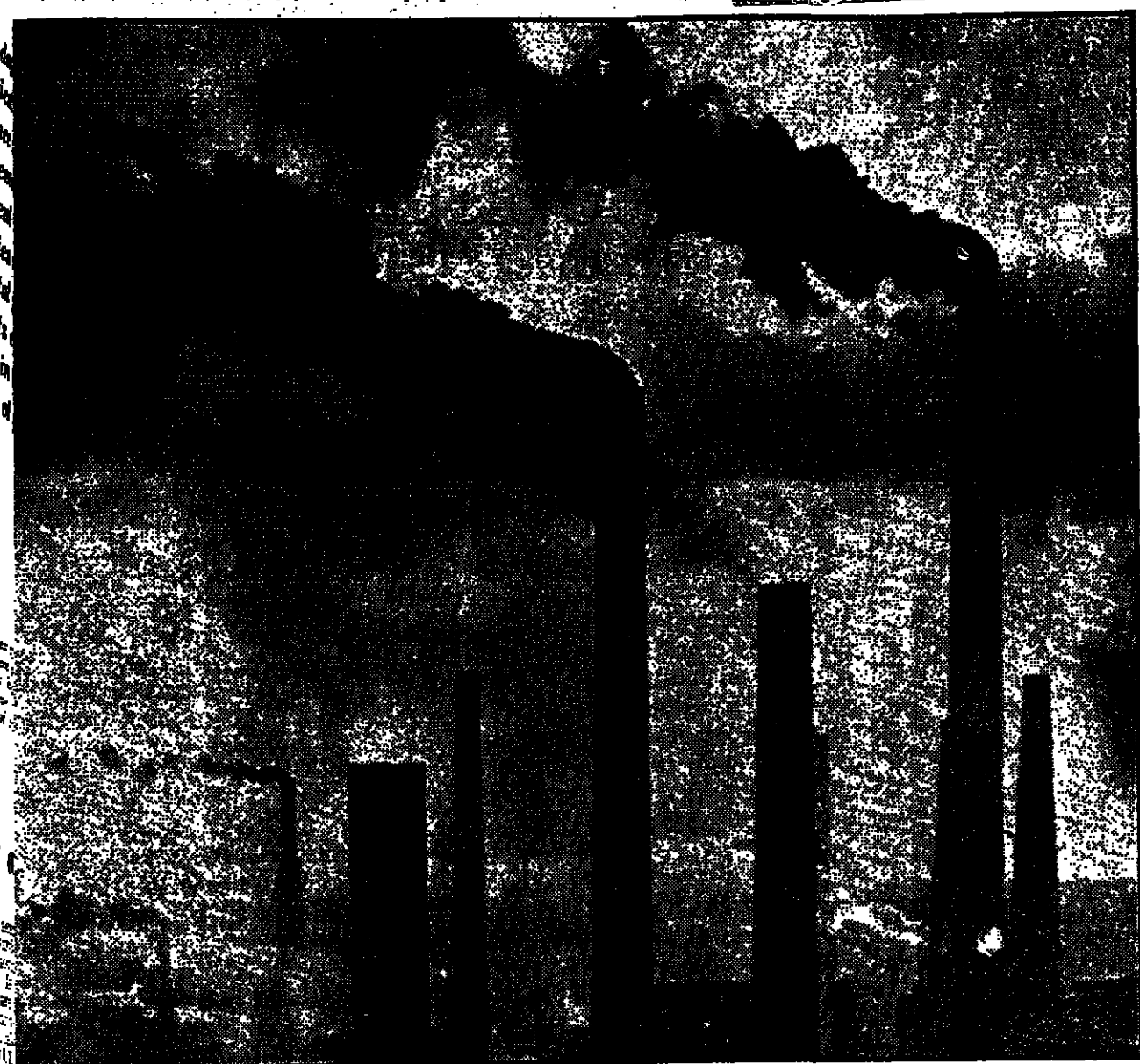
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THE NORTH -WEST

هكذا من النجف

In these technological obsolescence region's development laboratories play a vital keeping its industry in forefront



Dark, satanic ills

ANTHONY PEARSON ON POLLUTION

SUPPOSE the North-west I knew and loved as a child was a truly healthy place, polluted beyond all acceptable bounds. It was smoke, smoky cobbles, black rain, and blacker buildings but it seemed better then, even allowing for my deep sentimental streak than it does now.

You need only stand in the centre of Manchester on a sunny summer's day, or better still an autumn day when the air should be fresh and crisp with the cold, and look upwards at the sun which is weak and watery, to see the smokeless policies of Manchester and Salford are still dark and small places. And the air stinks of coal fumes and exhaust gases, all these lungfuls than anything the old hills pushed out in the great days of ton when every chimney west of the Pennines belched forth a black bill of smoke and drenched the earth in smudgy soot.

In the North-west we live in Britain's most polluted region. The air is many of the "dark, satanic ills" has not improved conditions much, for clean air is expensive and a law to enforce it complicated, so at too much is left to take care of itself and too little is done as a result.

Manchester was the first city in Britain to obtain legal powers to establish smokeless zones. It was also the first to have a large, occupied central area, comprising 400 acres, made fully smokeless. But in spite of this effort, the smokeless ban had to be lifted on many areas last winter because of the shortage of smokeless fuel.

The raising of the smokeless ban caused a great outcry for Manchester and the North-west is an area deeply concerned with pollution in every aspect. Much has been done to clean up countryside, the suburbs and the rivers, as well as the air. In five years, it might well be possible and safe to say the river Irwell, the BOD (biological oxygen demand) and between 1967 and 1967 the average BOD of the Irwell stood at 28. The present figure is nine indicating that the oxygen content is much higher than ever before.

Untreated or badly processed sewage takes the oxygen out of the water and makes it impossible for the bacteria which break down the

sewage to live. Correctly treated sewage is both safe and clean and since the standards of sewage pumped into the Irwell have risen over the years, the condition of the water has vastly improved.

Every day about 330 million gallons of water flow over the bed of the Irwell. On a hot, dry summer day this figure may be only a third of that and then over half of it will be some kind of effluent. This in itself does not make the river dirty. It is only the untreated effluent which turns the Irwell into an open sewer and this has caused pollution inspectors from the Mersey and Weaver River Authorities to clamp down. The two main types of sewage treatment, filter and activated sludge, are different ways of forcing oxygen into the raw effluent. The rotating arms over the beds at sewage works drip the effluent on to the beds which house quantities of bacteria. All the sewage in the Irwell is now treated like this and local authorities and private firms are spending up to £10 millions annually on plants to give sewage better treatment.

Crude sewage

A similar scheme is planned for the Mersey, where seven Merseyside authorities, Crosby, Litherland, Bootle, Liverpool, Bebington, Birkenhead, and Wallasey, pour 50 million gallons of crude sewage into the estuary each day.

In spite of pressure from the Mersey and Weaver River Authority none of these towns has new proposals for treating effluent and they face big engineering and financial problems in improving their treatment. The upper reaches of the Mersey, in the Manchester area, have greatly improved even to the extent of now building stocks of coarse fish. But the lower estuarine reaches are in a filthy state with the foreshores contaminated with sewage sludge and untreated effluent floating in the water.

The Mersey and Weaver River Authority blame the worst pollution on discharges in the area beyond their control, that is the tidal reaches below Warrington. Discharge permission is only required if the rate of discharge is increased or changed in composition. But conditions on most North-west rivers are better now, the river authorities have had great success in

both preventing new pollution and containing existing discharges to an acceptable level. In last year's annual report the Lancashire River Authority complained that the backlog of anti-pollution measures had not been as great as it would have wished. Even so conditions had improved although much remained to be done. During last year the authority received 253 complaints about water quality compared with 142 the previous year. These included 39 involving sewage effluent, 39 trade effluents, 71 farm effluents, and 54 oil. But this sort of statistics can be read as a greater public awareness towards the need for preventive action against pollution rather than simply deciding the rivers concerned suffered any increase in pollution.

Coastal waters suffer as much today if not more, than rivers. The sea around our coasts is being used as a dumping ground for dirty oil from the holds of tankers and sewage pumped out by local authorities. Off the Lancashire coast, in the Lune Deeps, commercial waste disposal firms dump thousands of gallons of toxic material every year. It is contained in metal drums which finally rot and burst, discharging the chemicals into the sea currents with consequent high mortality to fish and other water life. Sewage pipes do the same kind of damage although to a lesser extent. The discharges are never far enough out to sea and the rising and falling action of the tides brings untreated sewage and deposits it back on the beaches, as can often be seen at many Lancashire and North Wales resorts in both winter and summer.

The effect of living in any industrial environment adds to the general impression of overall pollution. Everything in a Northern conurbation seems dirty and unacceptable because it has always been like that from necessity. The bronchitis rate is still the highest in the country but that is as much due to the dampness as to the bad air. In reality the old feeling about the North-country is no longer valid. The air is really much cleaner, the buildings no longer coated with irremovable generations of grime, and the sky is often blue and clear in the morning before the smoke haze which always marks a Northern cotton town. The rivers are cleaner if not cleaned and the grass is not much cleaner, but the North-west is still polluted but things set better all the time.

Waste not

a report on disposal methods

£4,000 for a 10-gallons an hour plant to ten times that figure for a 1,000 gallons an hour plant. If the effluent to be burned is made up totally of water the cost of fuel oil works out at approximately 0.8p per gallon. But for airborne toxic waste, smoke and soot discharged up chimneys, there are virtually no running costs because the material will incinerate itself.

While the present market for incineration equipment is small and slow the future is good. Increased anti-pollution legislation will work to enforce the installation of incinerators for clearing toxic waste both in Britain and in Europe.

Hygrotherm are already looking carefully at the European market, particularly Germany and Holland, where stringent legislation in a very comprehensive clean-air programme will enforce the use of incineration plants to deal with waste toxic material.

There is also an item of anti-food pollution equipment being marketed by Hygrotherm. It is a processing plant which heats basic meal products such as fishmeal to boiling point to kill any salmonella germs which may be present. It is largely used in the production of animal foods but could be used to sterilise any foodstuffs.

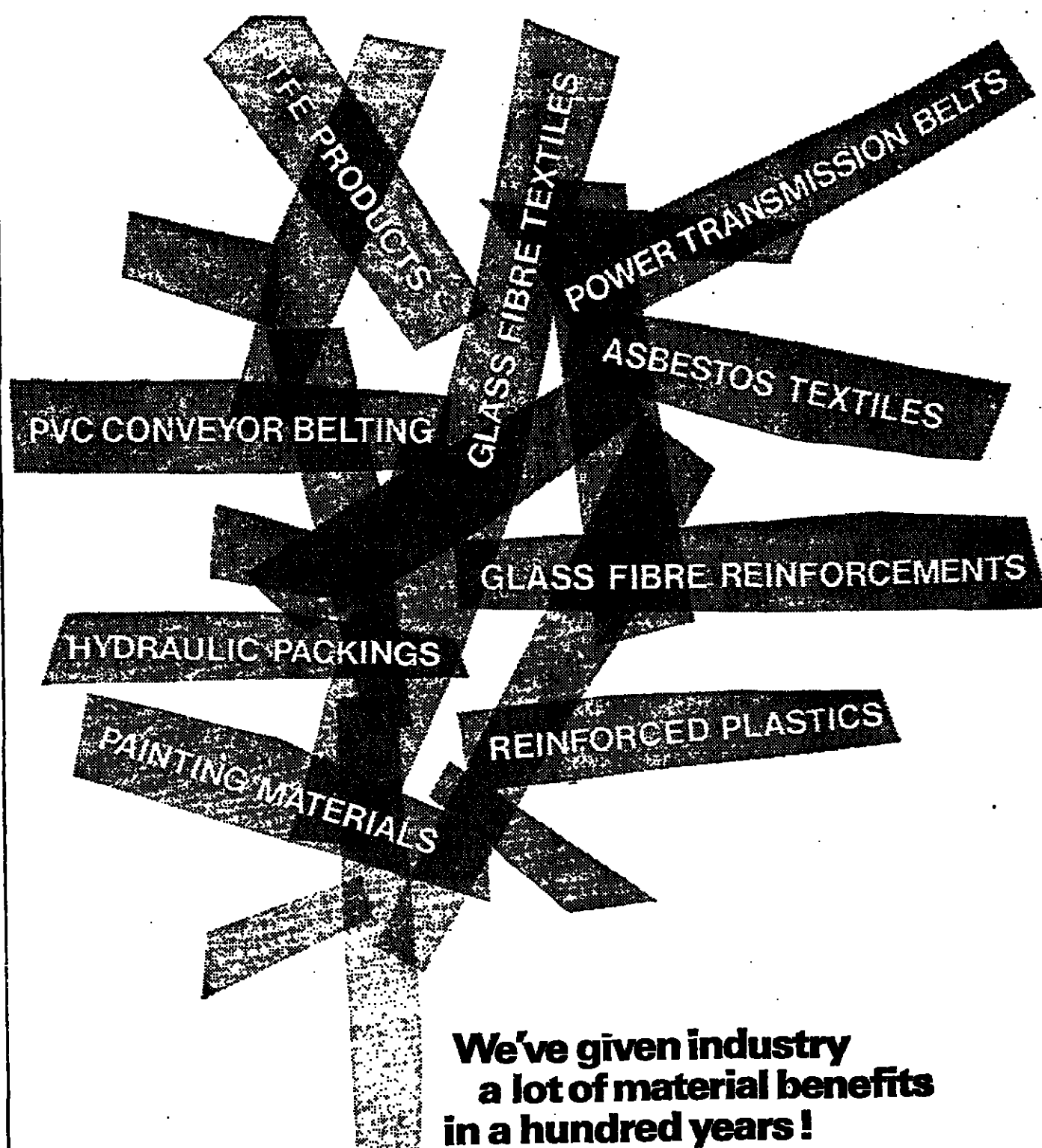
The other method of dealing with waste material as an anti-pollution measure is simply contracting to have the waste taken away and dumped. A North-west firm handling disposal of liquids, Waste Clearance at Tyldesley, operates specially equipped vacuum-loading lines, tankers which are capable of dealing with almost

every type of liquid effluent including corrosive and non-corrosive heavy sludges.

The types of effluents handled by the company fall into two basic categories—liquids and sludges. The former usually consist of mild acid or alkaline solutions containing not more than 10 per cent caustic soda or sulphuric acid. Liquid waste of this type can be transported to a Government approved "lagoon" where the solution is neutralised by the effect of surface evaporation and downward filtration. The chemical content of materials lagooned in this way must conform to Government approved tolerances.

Toxic materials outside these specifications are not handled. It is the responsibility of the producing company to process solutions at their plant so that the toxicity is reduced to acceptable levels before disposal. Usually this results in a sulphated material which, because it is deficient in oxygen, is not acceptable for lagooning or releasing into rivers but which can be mixed with dry waste and disposed of safely on landfill sites. Certain biological sludges can also be handled in this way, including some forms of sewage sludges. But more toxic forms are often dumped at sea after vetting by the Ministry of Agriculture.

This type of waste disposal accounts for the majority of dumping in this country. Incineration accounts for only a small proportion but will be responsible for much more in the future.



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THE NORTH-WEST



Far from the madding crowd

EDWARD HART on the lot of the hill farmer

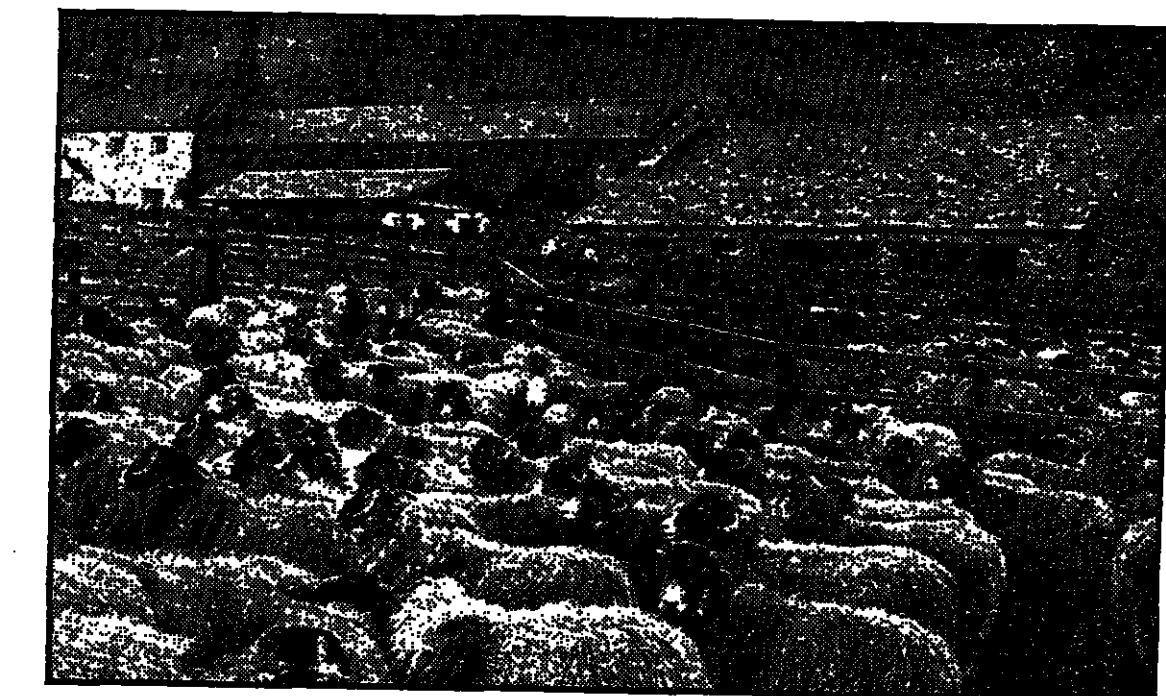
WIDELY varying ideas exist concerning the hill farmer's life. By some it may be regarded with a twinge of envy; an ideal existence walking among those same hills, which the townsman sees only on holidays and weekends. Rush-hour travel has no part of it, the madding crowd is far away, while birds, wild animals, and sheep are the only companions in the sweet upland air.

To another school, hill farming conjures a hovel at the end of a track, absence of electricity, no television or buses, with schools, libraries, and shops a tedious and expensive drive away.

In North-west England the answer lies somewhere between these two extremes. There is no typical hill farmer. It has been truly said that to generalise about lowland farming is foolish, to generalise about hill farming is criminal.

The small dairy farmer continues in business, milking his own cows 14 times a week, 730 times a year, sometimes literally for 20 years on end without a break. For him, the satisfaction of the monthly milk cheque is set against the tie, and he manages to gear his life around milking times.

Higher up the hills, stock raising is the rule. Soil is so thin and climate so hard that to put a butcher's finish on sheep and cattle may be impossible, so they must be sold in the store stage to lowland farmers. Reasonable store prices following two seasons of good weather have



The principal aim of fox-hunting in the Lake District is to kill lamb-stealing foxes. Above: Mr Stanley Mathison. Whip to the Blencathra, with his terriers, is listening for the hounds across the Newlands valley

Left: Swaledale ewes and a few Herdwicks (white faced and hornless) await vaccination near the centuries-old Glencoyne farmhouse, Ullswater

made hill farmers far happier this autumn than they have been for a decade. Their problem is the overriding one of the hills: no alternative form of farm production is open to them.

A minimum flock of 500 breeding ewes and some beef cows was the standard for a satisfactory living arrived at by the North Pennines Rural Development Board, before its rapid axing by Mr Prior. Many hill farmers in its area thought the wrong board had gone, that the RDB had a poten-

tial for good without the time to realise anything positive.

Where holdings cannot carry the stock numbers mentioned, they may be classed "nonviable," and are often so termed by professors in agricultural economics. The subsidies they draw are highlighted by learned men from comfortable houses whose salaries are completely paid by the State.

These nonviable farms show a marked disinclination to die. Incomes are supplemented by bed and breakfast, calf dealing, breeding a few animals of high individual value such as pedigree rams or even dogs, helping larger farmers, or as beaters of driven grouse. Your self-employed hill man is usually a skilled and reliable worker for others, learning of who-does-what strikes through television and an aura of disbelief.

His efforts to make a decent living are all too often hampered by those who are supposed to help. Caravan sites are in great demand, and every hill farm in the North-west could provide them, suitably screened, and with toilet facilities. But planning authorities step in and say "No, they must be concentrated so as not to mar the beauty of the whole area."

One hill farmer replied: "In our day you would have to dig a hole and bury the caravan before you got permission. Every care with cleanliness and camouflage is to no avail. Site permission is just impossible to obtain."

He and his kind have realised that the townsman's invasion is here to stay, that it is better to swim with the tide and make a little money from holidaymakers. The wives enjoy a change of company, and in many instances the same families return year after year and become firm friends.

Tourism is accepted by farmers in the Lake District especially, but they have one fear. They feel that attempts are being made to make them park-keepers first and farmers second. They have horrible thoughts of a peak-capped, State-employed existence, rather than being their own masters.

Damage from thoughtless visitors can be terrific. A gang of youths waited for a delayed bus in a dales village, and to pass the time stripped the stone slates from a building that had withstood a hundred hill winters. Copping stones from wall tops are rolled downhill for fun, plastic bags left where they may suffocate stock.

Yet the farming community is not without hope. Mr

George Wilson, Glencoyne, Ullswater, is one of several who have staged "open days" for the public. "Most damage is due more to ignorance than malice. If we show people why certain actions are so damaging, they are less prone to do them. And the open days are very popular, as proved by the hundreds of visitors," said Mr Wilson.

The M6 extension has not yet brought the overwhelming flood of visitors feared in the Lakes. As autumn falls, hill farmers once more move freely along their roads, preparing for another winter, and hearing news of the several foot packs of hounds for the principal aim of Lake District fox hunting is to kill lamb-stealing foxes.

Beef cattle have become increasingly important. In 1966, Cumberland and Westmorland had 21,500 beef cows on their hills, a figure which has topped 30,000 this year.

Positive Government encouragement and higher market prices have raised quality as well as quantity. Fawn-coloured calves seen on North-western hills are

usually by Charolais sires, one of several recent Continental imports.

Europe's impingement on hill farmers' thinking in many ways. If we enter EEC, will headage subsidies on sheep and cattle remain? No one has said "Yes," positively. Special help is allowed for areas with geographical and climatic difficulties, for white Pennine and Lake District hills are lower than the Alpine region, the much lower tree line indicates the severity of their climate.

Hill farmers welcome trees, planted to shelter the right places. Lack of any known Government policy on land use makes them apprehensive that their best land will be taken for planting, that it will not be kept, and that they will not be allowed to use forestry roads.

North-western hill men, like farmers the world over, simply wish to be allowed to get on with their job of growing more herbage and breeding better stock, leaving their farms better than they found them. In 1971 such aims merit both recognition and support.

Lord Stokes on why he chose Cumberland for British Leyland's newest expansion

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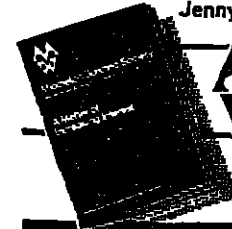
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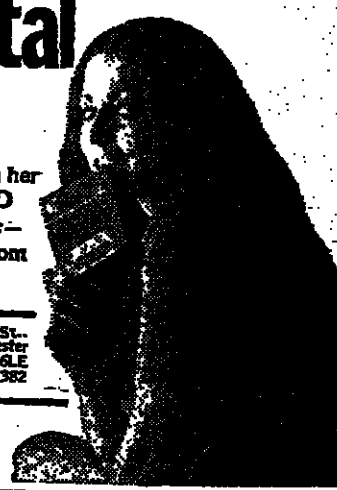
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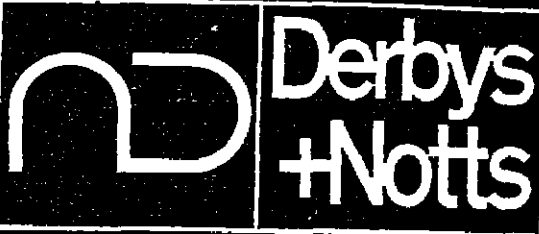
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EVERED HEAD most pty describes the state affairs in the United Kingdom just now, could turn into a head-monster by the end of year unless a United Nations Security Council manages to send out the signal with the magic of the new UN Secretary-General to give a fresh of purpose and direction to the United Nations army of officialdom.

ding a new Secretary al vies in difficulty with the search for a or for a Democratic late for next year's fential election in the 3 States.

ough 37 floors of the d Nations glass tower, national civil servants go their daily business. On thirty-eighth floor is U and his cabinet of secretaries. But U seems more concerned convincing the member- hat he does not want to be lifted into another year's of office than with ing his cabinet and the isation.

any case, the cabinet is ed by the retirement sh ill health of his eilator, Dr Ralph e. It is disheartening uncertainty over the sion and worried about own future and the es that a new Secretary al, not to mention might be in the ation of under secre- and in the organisation

e months ago U Thant need that he would not another term of office the present one expires end of this year. At nobody quite believed and probably he did not believe himself. But he d to be actively ed by the Great Powers, USA and France did his. Britain and Britain kept silent. v U Thant is tired, not



U THANT: TIRED, NOT WELL, NO LONGER WILLING

HELLA PICK in New York, Monday, on the search for a successor to U Thant

Mission impossible

well, and though he realises that the search for a successor is causing enormous difficulty, he is no longer willing to accommodate the membership by staying even on a temporary basis. By now most members are convinced that he really means to go at the end of the year.

There is no shortage of candidates for what Trygve Lie, the first United Nations Secretary-General, called "The most impossible job on earth." More than thirty names are being handled about, and there are five "official" candidates.

Dr Gunnar Jarring, the Swedish diplomat who is U Thant's mediator in the Middle East, has also been suggested as an interim Secretary-General until agree- ment can be reached on a man acceptable for a full term and beyond.

The French seem to like the idea of an interim appointment, partly because of the need to consult China

for the longer term. But Britain and the United States feel that this would merely be putting off the evil day of choice, and would further demoralise the organisation.

There is of course no constitutional obligation to choose from the official candidates. What matters is that a Secretary-General has the unanimous support of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Since Nationalist China has clearly not been in a position to take an independent line, this in practice has meant that the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain have had to agree on their man.

This year an added complication is the feeling that Peking, if it joins the United Nations, will have to be involved in the making of the Secretary-General. All serious negotiations over U Thant's successor is therefore being deferred until the end of the China debate.

But the official candidates for the job are already trying to sound out the Chinese, and each of them is putting it about that Peking would have no objection. The front runner among the five is Max Jacobson, Finland's Ambassador to the United Nations.

He started running within a few days of U Thant's first announcement of his decision to retire. Jacobson is only 47, attractive, able, and represents a country whose credentials to neutrality are respected both by the United States and the USSR.

His handicap is being Jewish as well as Finnish. Until now the USSR has held back in deference to its Arab clients but Moscow may be coming round to the view that a Jewish Secretary-General would be far too careful not to involve himself in Middle East affairs to be "a nuisance" to the Arab camp.

The other official

candidates really have very little chance. There is Ceylon's Ambassador, Hamilton Amerasinghe, a dapper bachelor who always carries a rose in his buttonhole; Felipe Herrera of Chile, who is as good as indeed a better neutral than Finland.

So far the US, France, Britain, and the USSR have avoided backing any of them. The betting around the United Nations is that the final choice will be a man whose name has not yet been dreamed up.

THE drama on the Clyde looks to be approaching its anti-climax. The honours and dishonours are about to be shared in compromise and among its victims, as always, are the high hopes, neat schemes, the dogmas and the dreams. Also among the victims, of course, will be a large number of helpless working class families left to sink or swim in a deepening pool of Scottish unemployment.

Two myths have gained their hold in the past three months. One is the myth of the birth of revolution on the Clyde and the other is the myth of doctrinaire butchery by the Government of a going public concern.

The Government set out with a strong prejudice against Usher Clyde Shipbuilders. Mr Nicholas Ridley, a junior Minister, had devised in opposition a hairbrained scheme for breaking up the consortium and extricating the Government from it. But this was not the concern of Mr John Davies, nor ever the policy of the Government. Their concern was to salvage the jobs and assets at the least possible cost to the public purse and within the context of two broad policy objectives. These were disengagement from industry where possible and the strict application of commercial criteria where not possible.

When, in June, the UCS ran out of cash, Mr Davies's lame duck philosophy began to come home to roost. In addition to grave errors of political judgment, notably the harsh businessman's tone adopted in statement after statement, he now appears to have made serious errors of commercial judgment. The Government accepted the dogmatic verdict of its four not-very-wise men, which was in essence that UCS was doomed from the start, had become a total failure and that "the only effective alternative" to total collapse was the concentration of production on two of the four yards. Stringent conditions were attached even to this possi-

PETER JENKINS

Grave yard

bility, and one of them was a halving of the labour force. Since then a Shipbuilding Industry Board report, in Mr Davies's hands before the cash crisis broke, has been published to tell a different story. The Liquidator has published figures which show that UCS was on the way to profitability and which broadly vindicate the group's then managing director, Mr Ken Douglas. And now the new chairman of the reconstructed rump (Govan Shipbuilders), Mr Hugh Stenhouse, a hard Scottish businessman and true-blue Tory, has reached a different conclusion from that of the "Four Wise Men" and the Government. He sees a future for a group of three yards not two and the need for a "substantially larger" labour force.

Thus Mr Davies and the Government are now in a position in which they must either tacitly admit error or prove themselves guilty of doctrinaire callousness. Obviously, with male unemployment in Glasgow at 10 per cent, they are going to salvage as much employment as they possibly can. They will have to recognise what they should have recognised in the first place—that a balance has to be struck between commercial judgment and economic and social need. They did not wilfully set out to create mass unemployment on the Clyde nor is it the case that a viable shipbuilding industry on the upper reaches remains any better than a long shot. But, in desperate situations, where human livelihoods are involved, you have to play the long shots.

The second myth is that Clydeside neared the point of



revolution and that the cause of workers' control has been advanced dramatically. The "Sunday Times" actually reported on August 1: "The Revolution came to Clydeside at 10.34 a.m. on Friday." Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn asserted last week: "The workers in UCS have done more in 10 weeks to advance the cause of industrial democracy than all the blueprints we have worked on over the past 10 years."

Nonsense. The Government Liquidator, not the workers, has been in control of the yards. Their cooperation with him (on behalf of the creditors) has been a disciplined and effective form of demonstration but in no sense a revolutionary act. The objective of the shop stewards and the men is the classical trade union objective of preserving jobs: the technique used is essentially the traditional one of work-sharing. Only about 600 out of some 7,000 men have been "working-in"; the rest have been normally employed by the Government through the liquidator.

Now the men will have to decide whether to save three yards, and as many jobs as they can, or risk the destruction of the whole. They are still sticking out for four, but they may yet show that they are trade unionists and not revolutionaries. That is to say they may compromise. The incident is very much in the tradition of Clydeside trade union militancy. Willie Gallacher, the Communist leader, wrote in his memoirs of the year 1919, when the spectre of revolution hung over the Clyde: "strike leaders, nothing more: we had forgotten we were revolutionaries."

MISCELLANY

Rank and file

OF THE MORE asserted the Tory conference tomorrow will be Richard Neville, peering editor of "OZ," going to Brighton as a list for the under- of "Ink" and hopes to rate that fortress of the Tory Centre, only with "Ink" note.

ext to a pop festival," he explains, "the Tory Centre is the most psychic trip I know." Pro- the acid will be 50 ns urging Her Majesty's ment to start the "ride of obscenity" in row's debate on "Free- under law" (for which "Law and order").

least, Neville's presence be too conspicuous. ks to the friendly Judge e, his hair is still trim respectable. By other festival standards, any-

id honoured EGINS TO sound like a r scenario. Edward a prophet unrecognised s apocalyptic reworking "Leah"—blood, pain and y—is playing to modest es at the Royal Court and and its run, as scheduled, eber 30. No one is ne in bring it into the

End, and since it nds a cast of 70, it will bly be years before it is d in Britain again.

awhile (back to the lar scenario), the play- s of Europe are que- eled, produced "Leah" in lation. Thirty German res have inquired, five already booked it. Bond the Court are also nego- ing with companies. In hollywood, France, Italy, en and Denmark. Sucks e critics, bully for the ice of payments?

IVING OFF the fat of lat. On the weekend a ington supermarket was g half pound packets of r for 13p. Gargers were being to purchase the special of two half pound packets e bag—for 27p. Now know what Jim. Prior

lifting of the 1968 bans on various writers, and even the granting of a passport for a visit to France by the commentator Stefan Kisilewski. In 1968, Kisilewski, who writes for one of the Catholic weeklies was banned, and justified by party "commandos" in the street.

Food for art

JOHN LENNON has been celebrating his thirty-first birthday in Syracuse, a northern-outpost of New York State, with an exhibition of Yoko's "conceptual pictures." Lennon's contribution to her works of art includes a wardrobe of edible clothing. "Imagine the Flowers." Another exhibit is a water bed on which viewers can lie down and watch until a cloud passes from right to left. Whether the experience would be significantly different if the cloud is moved from left to right is not explained.

Red shadow

FORGIVING IS one thing, forgetting another. Ten years on, the electricians' union may be girding again to employ Communist officers, but the shades of 1961 glide still around Hayes Court. Les Cannon's widow, Olga, and John Anderson, a former Labour correspondent of the Guardian, are collaborating on a biography that promises a new and detailed account of the ballot-rigging scandal that ended with the rout of the union's Communist leaders in the High Court.

Gollancz, who are establishing a corner in trade union biographies, expect to receive the 100,000-word manuscript in the middle of next year. Much of the raw material will come from Les Cannon's private papers—correspondence, notes, diaries, as well as political and industrial reminiscences he dictated on tape when he knew he was dying of cancer.

Olga Cannon says the book will be less a study of one man, than a portrait of them man's times as he saw them. His days in the Communist Party and his break with it, when along with hundreds of others Cannon was left groping for a path. His days, too, as the most powerful trade union voice fighting for a prices and incomes policy.

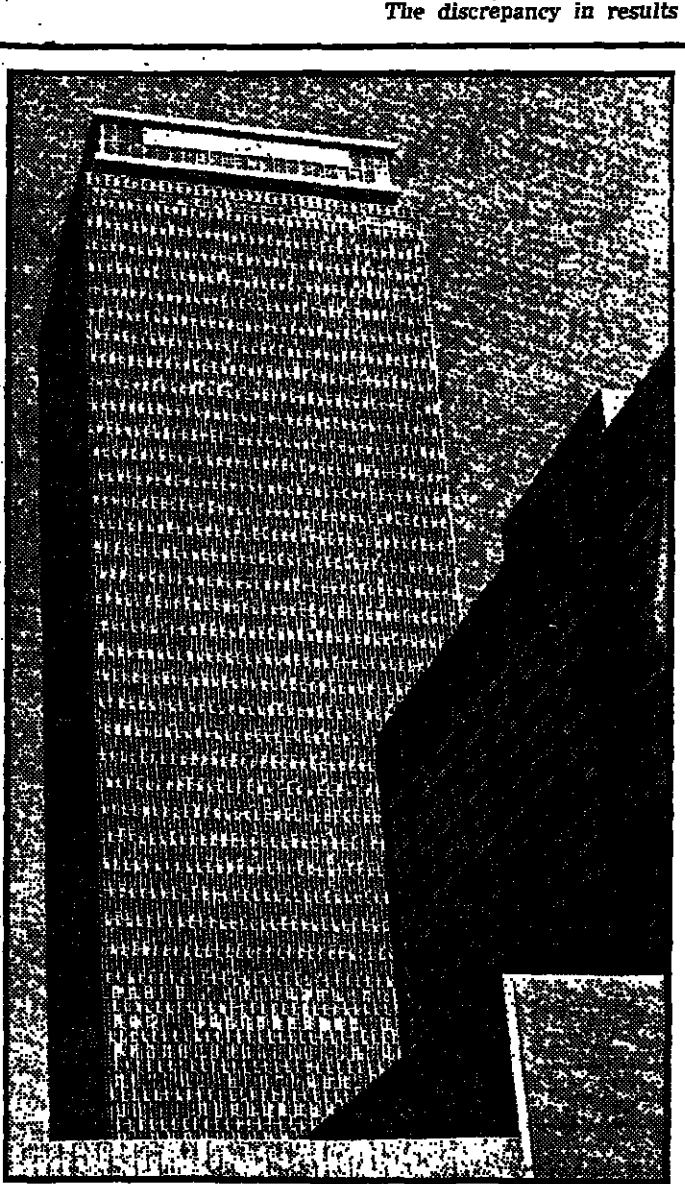
Cannon always intended to write a book, but his widow suspects he would never have found the time. Why, she used to ask him, didn't he put something down for posterity? "What," he would reply, "has posterity done for me?"

CANNON: for posterity.



Poison in the parlour

ANTHONY TUCKER on a can full of trouble



PRUDENTIAL SKYSCRAPER: HIGHEST OFFICE BUILDING

DENNIS BARKER in America

Boston brass

BOSTON is becoming Brather less the town in America where an Englishman is the most likely to get himself run over. It is still in many ways so English that you expect the cars to be coming up on the left-hand side of the street, but there is a transformation going on that is fast making the place less like New England and more like Newer America.

Looming over the bars with European-classy names like "The Barrister" over the green bronze statues of Washington and Revere and Franklin, over the curved and confusing streets that are European in having names instead of numbers, are the new skyscraper blocks that are Boston's most pungent reminder to date that there was indeed a Boston Tea Party. The whole place now echoes to the bulldozer and the crane almost as if it were Birmingham, England.

Some New York architects have just struck the biggest blow yet with the new 60-story Hancock Life Insurance Building. The last of its

CANNED tuna fish is much more likely than other kinds of fish to contain high amounts of mercury, according to the Journal of the Association of Public Analysts, published today. But a survey covering the results of analyses carried out in England and Wales during the past two years indicates that only 8 per cent of the samples tested contained more than 0.5 parts per million of mercury, the upper limit of the standards adopted in the US and Canada. This suggests a milder contamination than was indicated by the Government Chemist in December 1970 at the time of the "mercury scare" when roughly 25 per cent of samples were found to be above the US permitted level.

The discrepancy in results

might be explained by differences in analytical techniques but this is unlikely for the public analysts have found the proportion of organic mercury—the most dangerous form of the metal—to be systematically higher than that initially indicated by the Government Chemist, roughly 80 per cent instead of 40 per cent. The Government Chemist's findings may well be modified in later reports, but since organic mercury (generally di-methyl) is the easiest to locate, the analysis of the high proportion found by the public analysts can be taken as an indication of scrupulously careful techniques.

Therefore, in general, the problem of mercury in tuna may be less serious than was feared a year ago because the majority of samples

reveal levels that are well below the most stringent standards. Some samples, however, approach 1.0 parts per million, the level permitted in Sweden for fish eaten only once a week. But it is reassuring that other fish, including canned salmon and canned shellfish, lobster, and crab, all reveal much lower levels of mercury contamination. On the other hand, pickles and one sample of breakfast cereal were found to be well over the US limit.

Other metallic contaminants are more abundant according to the survey. In fish the level of arsenic contamination was found to range from 0.5 to 20.0 parts per million. Arsenic, although generally considered to be one of the most dangerous of poisons, is

in fact, much less toxic than many other metals. In some circumstances it possesses an important dietary rôle and may be an essential trace nutrient. However 20.0 parts per million is high, and is allowed in Britain under a special dispensation (Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959) which is designed to allow latitude for the variation in the natural occurrence of the metal.

Some shellfish around British coasts have been found to contain over 40 parts per million, a level which must raise the question of whether such an accumulation is "natural" or the result of local and potentially dangerous contamination. The higher levels found by the public analysts also seem to fall above the natural range,

although, as the report points out, no legal exception could be taken to them.

Concern is expressed, if only briefly, to the unexpectedly high levels of cadmium in salmon and in fish pastes. Cadmium is an insidious poison believed by some experts to be implicated, at extremely low dose levels with hypertension. It follows that the highest levels found, over five parts per million in fishpaste, could be of significance in public health. These findings will certainly spur a larger survey, particularly as the distribution of cadmium appears, like arsenic, to involve distinct fish populations, one of which is subject to much higher contamination than seems likely to occur naturally.



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AGN7

The Scorpion theory—or safety in numbers

Q: What do you think of President Nixon's overtures to China and his projected visit to Peking?

A: The approach to China which resulted in the invitation is really a great historical event. It's one of the biggest reversals that I know of in history, where the world's most powerful country completely changed their rôle vis-à-vis another.

The consequences of that will take a long time to play out and are unpredictable at this moment. But when you have a world divided into two and you then change it into a world divided into four—China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan—it will produce a wholly different result.

The mere going to China, the willingness to accept the invitation, is in itself an acknowledgment of a colossal error that the United States made at the beginning of the cold war. That's when we departed from the old American doctrine that the government we recognised, whether we liked it or not, was the one that governed the country. That error has had enormous consequences, because having made the decision to treat the People's Republic of China as an enemy, we then made a great number of promises and commitments to the policy with Formosa, and the various treaties and guarantees we scattered around the eastern side of the Pacific.

Those commitments were made in good faith and can't be thrown aside lightly, even though we now admit the premise was an error. It will probably take a generation to correct the consequences of having made such a big mistake. My view is that it is better to have made the mistake and to correct it than to persist in it.

It's a mistake that can be corrected by a strong power, without humiliation necessarily, and with a certain amount of good faith. The willingness to admit the mistake and adjust to it, to make decisions quietly, to reverse the policy slowly, with due consultation and notice to everybody tactfully—that's what diplomacy is all about.

Q: Does it surprise you that such a radical examination of an American policy is being made by Nixon, who has made a career of being an anti-Communist?

A: Only Nixon, among the available public men, could have made such a reversal. And he did it in the best tradition of Anglo-American politics. Remember, after all, it was the Tories who enfranchised the masses of people in England in the nineteenth century, not the Liberals. The theory when I was young, and just learning about politics, was that you always got conservatives to do the liberal things and liberals to do the conservative things. In Nixon's case it's very dramatic because he was such a violent and unscrupulous anti-Communist. But, nevertheless, it's in the correct order of political progress that it's happening.

Q: How is this going to affect our relations with Japan and Japan's rôle in Asia?

A: I think it's going to reduce Japan's power to manipulate the situation because there are going to be two in the game instead of two. She'll be only one in a multi-polar world and I think that it will be healthy for her, and it will be healthy for us to have admitted our mistakes.

'The idea that the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean and Middle East... can't be tolerated was invented by the British...'

Q: Chou En-lai recently spoke of the dangers Japan represented to China, and this was received with certain sympathy by American observers. It would seem that we may be moving back toward the pre-war position of Chinese-American friendship against powerful Japan.

A: I think there's great underlying sentiment for China in the United States. There always has been a good deal of the disaffection, even in our attitude toward China. And had done what they thought was the best thing for China. Then they felt spurned and were outraged. But there has always been a very strong pro-Chinese feeling in the United States.

Q: It was interesting that this radical reversal of policy met with almost unanimous public approval, which might indicate that this is another area in which governmental policy had fallen behind public opinion.

A: I think that this is certainly true. The old anti-Communist crusading, in which you had to outlaw and blackball anything Chinese, had been dead for some time. The reason there was no outcry about the reversal was that it was made under the auspices of a certified anti-Communist like Nixon. There was nothing to object to. I consider the whole thing a plus, and I don't care whether Nixon wanted to be re-elected or not. I think that Nixon shouldn't want to be re-elected. That fact that he did it was a real service and it's one of the things the administration will be known for.

Q: So what you see is a concert of powers—the United States, Russia, China, Japan, and perhaps a revived Europe—interacting against one another, and without forming alliances. Is that right?

A: You see, I consider world government absolutely impossible to attain. I'm not even sure we wouldn't be in rebellion against it if there were one. The next thing you can have is hegemony. Some powers can rule the world for a while. But that can't last very long—less and less as the modern world develops. Or you can have a bi-polar world such as we've had for only a few years, or else you get to a multi-polar world. I think that the whole there is safety in numbers.

Q: For the first time in history no power can destroy its rival without being destroyed in return. Has this stabilised the world power structure?

A: In a book I'm working on I discuss the various forms of doom that are being prophesied. This sense of doom grew up only when the Soviet Union and the United States had atomic bombs. Oppenheimer compared the situation to two scorpions in a bottle. As long as you had two powers alone in the world, they might kill each other. But when many people have nuclear bombs, they are now four or five, maybe more—there's a community and nobody can exterminate anybody else without all the others being frightened. That's not an abnormal way of stabilising a power situation.

Q: There's much concern in the Administration and the public about the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, and the Soviet political presence in the Middle East. Do you think that this really represents a threat to American interests?

A: The idea that the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean and the Middle East is something that can't be tolerated was invented by the British as a way of protecting their road to India. It is a product of empire, and when the empire dissolved, of course the reason for protecting that road dissolved. The United States has no reason for wanting to exclude the Soviets from the Mediterranean.

Now, whether our interests are threatened is a question of how you define our interests. What are our interests? I think our interests are, on the whole, the development of the resources of the Middle East and peace in the Middle East. As for the Arab-Israeli conflict, I think that on the whole, the basic theory of the Administration is correct. There should be a balance of power in which Israel cannot be crushed by the Arabs, or by the Soviet Union and the Arabs, or by the other hand is not strong enough to overrun more territory than it already has now, or perhaps to hold even as much. I think it's basically a correct policy, and can be made to work. If the Israelis were sure that we really meant they couldn't be destroyed, they wouldn't be so interested in particular pieces of territory.

Q: How do you feel about Senator Fulbright's proposal for an imposed settlement in the Middle East, guaranteed by the Great Powers?

A: I don't think any imposed settlement is a good one because you've got to get agreement, and I don't think the imposers are strong enough to impose one. What I would like is that the United States should eventually join in being one of the guarantors of a settlement.

Q: The disaster of Vietnam has made many people believe we must define national interest much more narrowly. Do we have a vital interest in the survival of Israel? How would you define our national interest?

A: That word is so encrusted with historical meanings that it's hard to say what you mean by it. The national interest has been identified with every conceivable thing that people are interested in. Once the national interest in Europe was that the Catholic religion should spread. Then



WALTER LIPPMANN

America's most famous columnist and political thinker, now 82, surveys the world scene in an interview with his current biographer Ronald Steel

it was the Protestant religions. And then it was that the woolen trades should have a good market and then it was that nations should get gold to inflate their currencies.

National interest can mean any one of these things. But in our time it seems to me that our national interest is to see that we are comfortably secure against invasion and attack within a perfectly naturally defensible area that we recognise. For instance, with an invasion of Canada, the vital American national interest would be involved at once. Invasion of Mexico, the seizure of Cuba, would mean that

'I consider Western Europe up to somewhere in the middle of Germany as vital. The division of Germany... is not fatally awful'

On the other hand, we can't say that Israel is as vital as that to the United States. It does no good to pretend that it is. But the world is a better place for having Israel in the Middle East. It is advancing civilisation and technology there and the world would be a worse place if it didn't exist. We ought to use our power, not to fight a war there, but to discourage and offset power, to feed Israel Phantom jets, and so on.

Q: Is Western Europe an area vital to our interests?

A: Yes, I consider Western Europe up to somewhere in the middle of Germany as vital. And the division of Germany, while lamentable really, is not fatally awful. There is no doubt that somewhere in Germany there is an abyss where our vital interest fades off.

Q: Do you think it should be an aim of American policy to seek a unification of Germany and the withdrawal of foreign troops?

A: Yes, I think we should accept it as a matter of fact that if the Germans wish to unite we should not prevent them. There I think we would come into conflict with the Russians, who want to keep them divided, and perhaps to a certain degree with the French. But I think that when the Germans want to unite they should be prevented by force.

Q: What do you think of Nixon's Vietnam policy and where is it likely to take us?

A: President Nixon came into office with three dominating ideas in his mind. One was the notion that he

wouldn't let anybody charge him with having lost the war. He wouldn't be the first President to lose a war. The second point, which he got from the thinking in the Pentagon, in the industrial and military complex, was that we needed to hold on to Camranh Bay as the strong point in South-east Asia. The third was that he had to end the war in his first term if he wanted to be re-elected.

Now, in order to satisfy these three criteria, he adopted a very contorted, acrobatic policy. The simple, direct policy would have been to say the war has been a mistake, it was done by the people who have just been defeated in the election, and I'm going to end the war and negotiate a withdrawal, fixing a date with North Vietnam. This would have been a perfectly feasible thing to do, and one which he was advised to do.

The French Foreign Office, which acted as sort of intermediary, told him the conditions under which he could end the war. But because he didn't want to give up any of his three points which he wanted to touch, he invented the absurd policy of saying he would withdraw the troops, but nevertheless, South Vietnam would win the war. This was really absurd, considering that we didn't win it when we had our troops. In order to cover the failure and absurdity of that policy, he made the dashes into Cambodia and into Laos, which made certain enthusiasts for his policy shriek that they were winning when there was no chance of winning.

In fact, the whole policy was so absurd and getting so dangerous that it had to be rescued, to use the language he likes, by a great "forward pass." That was the China policy. That rescued him from the disaster and the collapse of his attempts to do things in Vietnam which couldn't be done by withdrawing. I am for the China policy, and I think it will work, because I think now he has to withdraw from Vietnam. I believe he will now fix a date, which is all he ever had to do to get out of Vietnam, and get out quite honorably and decently.

Not honorably and decently considering what the war has been, but honorably and decently in the sense that the Vietnamese army isn't going to march up Broadway and the Vietnamese flag is not going to fly over the Capitol. Nothing like that is going to happen. It's a perfectly decent loss, but not defeat. We'll have not been defeated, but we'll have failed at an enterprise in which it was never possible to succeed.

Q: So the Administration has abandoned its policy of trying to win with airpower and South Vietnamese mercenaries?

A: Absolutely. They can postpone the inevitable with airpower and South Vietnamese for a time. But in any case they could probably get an agreement underwritten by Russia and China that North Vietnam would not make any military moves against South Vietnam for, say 10 years.

Q: What was your reaction to the revelations of the Pentagon Papers?

A: They were a great surprise to me. I didn't know they existed, and then, as soon as I knew enough about what they contained and how they were obtained, I felt at once that publication was a thing that had to be done. It rather resembled the Boston Tea Party, when you have a grievance and the grievance is to know how you got into one of the most costly wars in your history, and the government won't tell you and has over-classified and hidden things. Then, you have to do something to force information out into the open. In the Boston Tea Party the colonists couldn't get redress from the king, and so they poured his tea in the water.

They didn't kill anybody, and they didn't pretend they weren't doing what they did. This man Ellsberg, whom I don't know, but who seems to be a courageous man, said he'd take the blame for it, and that I think is what a conscientious man does, must do, if he must break the law. He didn't run away, he didn't try to hide, he didn't equivocate and the newspapers didn't either. I think the affair was well handled by the press and I think they made their point.

Q: Do you think that the Press has a right to publish what ever secret documents it may obtain if it feels it's in the national interest?

A: Less and less as life goes on, because I have come to believe there are no absolute rights. The American Constitution is unworshipable if anybody claims an absolute right to do anything. Everything good in the constitution depends upon self-restraint and an agreement to let the other person live. The press has no right to publish everything. Obviously not. It may be libellous, treasonable, anything. On the other hand, nobody has the absolute right to classify. The two rights can only be adjusted to each other by reasonable men, and if you don't have reasonable men, our system can't work.

Q: Is this a case where there were such overriding issues that other considerations had to be set aside?

A: I'm very much impressed that four volumes of the papers were never given out and never published. They dealt with negotiations in progress. Now that's very discriminating. What was done in military action five years ago is not a current thing and anybody who knows anything about codes knows there's no code breaking involved there.

Q: What did you feel the papers indicated about the tendency of government to be carried on in secret?

A: After the Second World War we found ourselves enormously powerful. The papers show the intoxication this country suffered from its suddenly acquired power. We were really *nouveau riche*.

We had power and we were egged on to use that power by Churchill and others beyond anything we were trained for, ever expected to have. The Pentagon Papers reveal a lot of intoxicated people playing for the first time in their lives with real power. I think it's a sorry reflection on their ability.

'... now he has to withdraw from Vietnam... it's a perfectly decent loss but not defeat'

Q: How can we exert public control over this kind of secret government?

A: This event itself is a control. The experience of the war and the dreadful consequences of the war and the Pentagon Papers and what they reveal about the concealment are themselves a kind of vaccination.

Q: Is it possible for Congress to exert control over foreign policy?

A: Only when there's a climate of opinion and a feeling that it's needed. There is no mechanical device that I can think of that you can write into law or into a rule of Congress which will achieve it. There is a very delicate balance between the President and Congress, and unless both are run by people who want to keep the balance, it won't work. For instance, one of the troubles with Spiro Agnew is that he doesn't understand that feeling in America. That there must be a delicate adjustment of powers. The result is that he is always embittering everyone.

Q: How do you feel about the rôle of the military in our foreign policy? Do you believe in the military-industrial complex?

A: There is such a thing. I tell you, there is in our military time which all countries go through in the second generation after a world war. They usually have very poor generals and military personnel. The French suffered from the Maginot Line and all that, and after the Second World War we suffered from really rather second-rate generals and second-rate admirals. The commanders in the Vietnam war have been far inferior to the ones who fought and won the Second World War.

'The Pentagon Papers reveal a lot of intoxicated people playing for the first time in their lives with real power... a sorry reflection on their abilities'

Q: Do you think that the military can be held responsible for what you describe as the really colossal errors of American foreign policy in the post-war period?

A: No, I don't think they were responsible for it at all. I think they were responsible for the fact that the policy was finally launched and we were pulled down that road. They made a colossal lot of errors on the way. For instance, they'd had an idea for a long time that we must have Camranh Bay, that it must be an American strong point. Well, that was a good idea in the eighteenth century but it is not a twentieth-century idea.

Q: Do you agree with President Eisenhower that the military-industrial complex poses a danger to American democracy?

A: Certainly it's a danger that's got to be watched with an eagle eye. You can't accumulate the power that we've accumulated and the money that goes into that power and not have other effects.

Q: The military-industrial complex and the size of the military is a reflection of foreign policy goals and commitments that the nation has established. Can you cut down the military without cutting down on the commitments?

A: It's grown to monstrous size. You have to get the political purposes of your government in line with the realities of power. Nobody's omnipotent—there's China, there's Russia, there's Europe, and if you ignore that fact and that's what the intoxicated generation forgot, then the military complex will go wild and that's very dangerous.

Q: Talking about overcommitment, you've argued eloquently, and a number of people have echoed your feelings, that the United States should take a benign attitude toward revolutions in most countries and let them work out their own problems as they will, even if it means cancellation of American firms, and that this will be one way of avoiding future Vietnam. But given the rôle of American business in many underdeveloped countries, and the rôle of business in the American Government, do you think it's possible for the United States to give its economic system a policy of indifference toward revolutions and nationalisation, in places like South America?

A: I don't think indifference is quite the right word, but it certainly can follow a policy of not putting the whole military establishment at the service of business, or expropriated, or what not. The world is so complicated and so big and so interrelated that things have to be let to find their own level because you can't arrange it. Nobody is wise enough or clever enough or strong enough to arrange it all for the world. That was one of the illusions of the post-war world.

Q: But do you feel that the economic system is required by its economic system to oppose revolutions in underdeveloped countries?

A: I don't agree with that, no. The United States is so big and so rich that no particular event in some small weak country is of vital importance to it. Inconvenient, yes, but not vitally important.

Commonsense

Sir—The article by Roy H. Jervis on Northern Ireland (October 7) offers a quality of common sense which one has looked for in vain in your editorials over the past two years.

Considering how far the situation in Northern Ireland has deteriorated since the Labour left office, proceeding from the refusal of an inquiry to civil disobedience; from detention without trial to even increasing violence and communal alienation; what point there is in regarding the Labour front bench as precluded from any fresh thinking by the Irish Act of 1969 or the Declaration of 1969?

The departure of its 16 opposition MPs has made Sinn Féin more even less representative of opinion in the Six Counties than it already was. What then is the rationale for continuing to the border (a dubious affair at best, which omitted three counties of Ulster and incorporated two others with large Catholic and Republican majorities)?

The present situation will continue until we see some thinking whose boldness matches the gravity of events. All the Guardian offers is a talk of "democratic" decisions in a province which has never experienced them, since its Constitution guarantees perpetual power to a Unionist caucus.

Gerald Moore
University of Sussex,
Brighton.

Answer to a legal tangle

Sir—Harold Jackson's article on the deficiencies of the legal aid system and the lack of understanding on the part of many defendants in criminal courts (October 6) focuses on a problem that has had the attention of many Probation Officers, including those who were until recently my colleagues in an Inner London office.

One answer to the problem might be that a simple statement explaining procedure and legal rights could be given to all defendants: at best, though, this could be only a very partial solution because, however simple, such a document would have to explain a detailed process beyond the full understanding of many of those who appear before the courts, and in any case many people cannot "learn" by such formal, impersonal methods (particularly under stress). Nevertheless, since it could be a cheap and simple routine, it could be undertaken as a first step.

More efficient would be a "screening" procedure in which those charged with offences were seen individually in terms of their rights and form any necessary help to understand and use them. This does not seem to be a proper task for social workers—for whom there is already sufficient ambiguity in their court rôle—but rather a natural extension of the lawyer's present work.

The ignorance and consequent confusion that has been revealed shows how psychology provides the only inaccessible and incomprehensible framework for the legal profession, whose task it should be to interpret the court to the accused person, and vice versa. The establishment of legal aid centres in a very few areas suggests a move towards the greater informality and availability of legal help. But until such a preliminary process is linked with the courts, defendants will not get the support they need.

Underlying this issue is a more disturbing one. The court hearing, by proving guilt and sentencing, constitutes the first stage in a process that influences future behaviour. Coherent, comprehensible experiences seem a prerequisite in any positive change of behaviour, yet quite clearly many people do not fully understand the judicial process, let alone feel they can cope with it or be properly involved. How can we hope this will be an influential experience when for so many for whom it should be designed, it is alien and unintelligible?

Hugh England,
33 Kings Avenue,
Muswell Hill,
London, N.10.

Happiness is... Sir—It is sad to see an academic child psychologist writing about "Sesame Street" in the way Mary Waddington

did (October 7). Her letter leaves the impression that child psychology provides the only appropriate framework for the programme, and court find the present structure of the legal profession, whose task it should be to interpret the court to the accused person, and vice versa. The establishment of legal aid centres in a very few areas suggests a move towards the greater informality and availability of legal help. But until such a preliminary process is linked with the courts, defendants will not get the support they need.

Surely the important point is that children enjoy "Sesame Street" and daily transmission would make a contribution to their happiness (and their parents' in a country that fails to provide pre-school activities, on more than a token scale. As a bonus, children learn a great deal about numbers, concepts and language outside the punitive atmosphere which is so often associated with "education."

Though middle-class adults can find incidents in "Sesame Street" and attitudes that run counter to their prejudices, I notice fewer than in most of the television output seen by young children. But I am not sure that the basic concept that developmental psychologists should make clear to everyone is that children's perceptions of the world are not ours, and that quite different criteria prevail. Yours truly,
Martin Richards,
Lecturer in Social Psychology,
University of Cambridge.

Deep wound

Sir—The death in Athens on September 20 of Greece's Nobel Laureate poet and former diplomat, George Sefiris, brings to mind what developed into a ritual between us in recent years, a long visit by me at



his home on the eve of my departure each summer from Greece.

We discussed on those occasions his and his country's poetry. But we discussed as well, and this is what originally brought us together, the military tyranny under which the finer spirits in his country have laboured since 1967. Foreign apologists for the colonels' dictatorship should pause occasionally to wonder why a patriotic and distinguished poet and citizen as Mr Sefiris detested as much as he did the barbarians in khaki who dare advertise themselves as the saviours of Greece.

George Sefiris was indeed a man who loved and loved deeply, his country and who represented the best it has to offer today. It was because of this love that he could write many years ago: "Wherever I

LETTERS to the Editor

LORD AVEBURY: See "Dangerous rush."

travel Greece wounds me." Respectfully yours,
George Anastaplo,
Lecturer in the
Liberal Arts,
University of Chicago,
Professor of
Political Science,
Rosary College.

Dangerous rush

Sir—After only a nine days stay in Ceylon Lord Avebury opens his assessment of the situation in Ceylon (Guardian, October 2) with a Sinhala proverb that "if you catch a tiger by its tail it is difficult to let go." It is apt to remind him of a common English saying: "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

Once again here is a typical example of a "foreign expert" who after a brief visit abroad rushes headlong to analyse com-

plex conditions in developing countries, to pass judgment on them and to give gratuitous advice in areas where angels fear to tread.

Lord Avebury's sincerity and integrity are not in question, but his inability to see things as they are places so much emphasis on rumours and misrepresentations. The Ceylon Prime Minister is on record admitting that the official figures of the casualties may not be absolutely accurate even with all available information on casualties. Yet Lord Avebury after speaking to one prominent Buddhist priest concludes on an absolute figure of 50,000.

When questioned by a BBC interviewer as to whether he saw a parallel between Northern Ireland and Ceylon, Lord Avebury replied "bombs are exploding daily in Northern Ireland so emergency and detention are necessary, but all is quiet in Ceylon, but Ceylon Government is being hysterical" in retaining the emergency and the curfew.

Does Lord Avebury seriously suggest that despite the shattering experience of the bloody insurrection of April, the Ceylon Government could take refuge in the wisdom of a visitor to shift its responsibility by immediately lifting the emergency, and releasing the detainees, according to its own more informed judgment such action could well imperil the lives of thousands?

Does it not strike Lord Avebury that the very calm he observed in Ceylon may be due

to the continuance of the emergency and the precautionary steps taken by the government however unnecessary they may seem to the superficial observer from outside?

The people of Ceylon must surely be left to decide when they can relax their vigilance of national emergency and international conspiracies to create chaos in Ceylon despite Lord Avebury's judgment.

No one should fail to criticise the Ceylon Government. If increasing violence and communal alienation, what point there is in regarding the Labour front bench as precluded from any fresh thinking by the Irish Act of 1969 or the Declaration of 1969?

The departure of its 16 opposition MPs has made Sinn Féin more even less representative of opinion in the Six Counties than it already was. What then is the rationale for continuing to the border (a dubious affair at best, which omitted three counties of Ulster and incorporated two others with large Catholic and Republican majorities)?

The present situation will continue until we see some thinking whose boldness matches the gravity of events. All the Guardian offers is a talk of "democratic" decisions in a province which has never experienced them, since its Constitution guarantees perpetual power to a Unionist caucus.

C. Ferrara,
23 Colons Lane,
Chertsey, Surrey.

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

For Saving,
Investing and
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HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

3-month delay in Nabarlek statement

From MICHAEL BLENDALL

Sydney, October 11

The former chairman and managing director of Queensland Mines, Mr E. R. Hudson, told the Australian Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange in Canberra today that by early last May he had doubts that the company's Nabarlek uranium deposit would prove 55,000 tons of uranium oxide.

However, it was not until August that the statement downgrading the reserves was made following extensive investigation by a special committee and computer analysis of the results of drilling.

Mr Hudson claimed last Friday that he had been forced into originally announcing that the company had 55,000 short tons of uranium oxide at Nabarlek "to protect its shareholders."

Mr Hudson told the committee today that by May 12 this year his own investigations had led him to believe that "geologists were looking more to the original report on September 12 than to realities."

"It was at that time I took steps leading to the August statement," he said.

The first indications of possible downgrading of the value of the uranium oxide at the deposit as distinct from the reserves was given to the board on November 24 last year, Mr Hudson revealed.

At this meeting Mr Hudson apparently reported on drilling which showed that the pithead had disseminated some what with consequent reduction in the grade of ore to around 150lb to 200lb per ton.

The next board meeting was February 5 when the annual report was approved by the board.

Mr Hudson was asked if any member of the board at that meeting (present were Messrs Dowling, Tilley, Roberts, Madden, and Hudson) had suggested that the lower grades be announced to the Sydney Stock Exchange.

He said: "There was some discussion, I do not recall the board to the fact that the lower grade would not affect value of profitability as the deposit was still thought to contain 55,000 tons of uranium oxide. No one knew what the average grade was."

In an open letter to the local press today, Mr Dowling, senior partner in leading Sydney brokerage house, Patrick Partners, said: "Mr Hudson's evidence on Friday before the Senate Select Committee has been widely understood to mean that Mr Roberts, Mr Ferguson and I, the directors of Queensland Mines, who visited Nabarlek on August 27, 1970, used inside information to buy Queensland Mines or Kathleen Investment shares before the September 1 announcement."

"This is totally untrue. None of us bought either Kathleen Investments or Queensland Mines shares during the relevant period."

July measures fail to boost investment

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Chancellor's reflationary package in July has so far failed to make any significant impact on the capital investment plans of manufacturing industry, judging by statistics published yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry.

According to a DTI survey taken in August and September, when industry had had plenty of time to digest the July measures, companies are still expecting a fall of 6 to 8 per cent in manufacturing investment (in real terms) this year and little change next year.

The DTI points out that the forecasts for 1971 and 1972 taken together suggest, on the basis of past patterns of investment, that expenditure might begin to rise during 1972 in both the manufacturing and service sectors.

This, at least, is more optimistic than last week's investment trends survey by the Confederation of British Industry, which pointed to a decline in manufacturing investment in 1972 compared with 1971.

But it can hardly be seen as a positive response to the July measures, part of which were specifically designed to boost investment.

Capital investment was expected to be given a boost both by higher economic growth resulting from the measures and through the raising of first year allowances on plant and machinery from 60 per cent to 80 per cent.

This, in effect, means that a company can offset 80 per cent of the cost of its outlay in the first year against profits earned in the previous three years. It was expected to benefit industry by £40 million next year and £150 million the year after.

Firms appear reluctant to seize this carrot in spite of the signs of revival in the economy—like consumer durables and motorcars. The blunt fact is that firms generally are still working with substantial spare capacity.

New chief for Esso Petroleum

Esso Petroleum Company yesterday announced that Mr Norman Biggs is retiring at the end of this year and will be succeeded as chairman and chief executive by Dr A. W. Pearce.

The post was reported to be worth £23,000 a year in 1969.

Mr Biggs joined the board of Esso from the City in 1952, and apart from a year's assignment as vice president (finance) with Esso Europe Inc., spent his entire career on the board of the company. Mr Biggs became chairman in January 1968.

Dr Pearce as general manager (refining) in London was largely responsible for the construction of the Esso refinery at Milford Haven. He was appointed managing director in August 1968.

Dollar hits new low, yen soars in Tokyo

The dollar fell to a new low, in this dealing, on the Tokyo foreign exchange yesterday. It closed at 330.10 yen to the dollar compared with 330.37 yen on Saturday.

This is equivalent to a revaluation of the yen by 9.05 per cent and the highest level it has reached since it was floated on August 28.

The morning session opened quietly and no deals were made in the first hour. There was little change in the afternoon session and dealers estimated that only about \$20 million changed hands.

In London foreign exchange dealers had another pretty quiet day. The pound opened very strongly but after the rate had reached 2.4917 against the dollar, business tailed off considerably.

Dealers have been complaining for the last week or two that trade has been getting thinner, with floating rates making business decisions difficult for industry.

Nobody wants to open up a large position, and activities are

The pound

	Official Rate	Forward Rate
London	2.4917	2.4917
New York	1.4840	1.4840
Frankfurt	1.4840	1.4840
Paris	1.4840	1.4840
Geneva	1.4840	1.4840
Basle	1.4840	1.4840
Brussels	1.4840	1.4840
Amsterdam	1.4840	1.4840
Stockholm	1.4840	1.4840
Copenhagen	1.4840	1.4840
Oslo	1.4840	1.4840
Stockholm	1.4840	1.4840
Copenhagen	1.4840	1.4840
Oslo	1.4840	1.4840

Foreign firms may have to tell more

By our Industrial Staff

The Government is likely to introduce legislation to require international companies operating in Britain to make more information available in their published accounts.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry during the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council which brings together leaders of government, management and trade unions.

Mr Davies also said that the Common Market Commission in Brussels was expected to put forward proposals to limit the way in which governments try to outbid each other in an attempt to attract more investment.

The Government's view is that international companies in Britain have got away fairly lightly on the question of disclosure and that a tightening up is overdue. An opportunity will occur in the legislation which is being planned for the reform of the Companies Act.

An inquiry into international companies under Professor M. Steiner of the London School of Economics which is due soon is likely to emphasise the lack of information about international companies. Otherwise the report is expected to produce no evidence suggesting that the operations of international companies have been harmful to Britain.

Under the Labour Government the Prices and Incomes Board was thwarted on several occasions during its investigations when it could not obtain access to information about certain multi-national companies. During the last period of Labour administration the Ministry of Technology started a series of "interrogations" of international companies in an attempt to collect more information about their activities.

Both the TUC and CBI representatives at yesterday's NEDC meeting agreed on the need for more disclosure by multi-national groups.

A document published yesterday by the National Economic Development Office on management education stresses the considerable advances that have been made in recent years. It points out that management education is now established in some form in over 30 universities.

Wall Street

Trading slowed to a walk on Wall Street yesterday, partly reflecting the Columbus Day holiday, which kept many investors at home, and partly the result of an absence of hard news.

The Dow Jones industrial index was 1.97 points lower at 891.44 and declines topped advances by around 200 issues.

Police raid in Rhodesia on Lonrho files

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

The Rhodesian police stepped into the Lonrho affair yesterday and raided the company's Salisbury headquarters. They took away files and interrogated the staff about the activities of Coronation Syndicate, the Rhodesian subsidiary which is developing the Inyati copper mine.

The search was instigated by the South African police and one of its members accompanied the Salisbury police.

Earlier this month South Africa had charged four Lonrho executives with fraud and offences under the local Companies Act. They are thought to have arisen mainly from allegations that Lonrho did not inform Coronation Syndicate shareholders of the full potential of the Inyati project.

With one Sunday paper hinting that it was time to put Lonrho shares and another seeing a cash crisis, the London market yesterday was not quite sure what to make of the shares. They had been firm at 61p last week in anticipation of an announcement from the company about its affairs.

Initially they fell by 11p yesterday then recovered 5p to finish off at 56p. The expected full statement was reticent on many crucial points—the Wankel rotary engine deal, the South African charges, the mining and financial prospects—to make much of an impact.

All the doubts are of Lonrho's own making. It is inevitable

V & G a victim o BIA plo —ex-hea

Mr Alfred Hunt, former chairman of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company, said yesterday "personalities and companies within the British Insurance Association wanted to see and G go to the wall."

He told the inquiry into the collapse: "There is no doubt that the BIA never wanted and G. We were a menace as some companies concerned."

"They had to get rid of us but they didn't know how to do this, and this is where John Follows came in."

Mr Follows was a member of the reinsurance brokers of Follows, Weller-Poley, arranged V and G's reinsurance in the early 1960s.

Mr Hunt said: "Mr Follows put out with myself and colleagues because we found he was doing things."

"He managed to obtain considerable political influence and as a result of that he was able to get information from the Board of Trade and certain members of V and G."

"He was in a position to arrange for the national particularly the 'Times' put this in their newspaper."

"This gave a golden opportunity for the BIA to come in and they had to have a final charade and that was put in a firm of reputations."

Mr Hunt said those accounts came with a deficit between £8 and £10 million which was "quite crazy."

He added that perhaps most incredible part of whole episode was when then chairman of the BIA, in two hours of the announcement, was in a position to advertise that company was able to take V and G's clients.

Mr Hunt told Mr G. Dixon, for the BIA, although the suggestion of a "plot" sounded dramatic, V and G was a substantial member of the BIA, his company was "in the way to a extent."

Northern Dairies in £2M brewery deal

By BRIAN WHITE

Two major brewing groups are to sell their holdings in Hull Brewery to Northern Dairies. In a deal worth almost £1.8 million, Northern Dairies is increasing its stake in Hull to just over 27 per cent and becomes the second "outsider" to gain a foothold in the brewing industry.

Hull Brewery owns almost 250 licensed outlets and has a turnover of more than £8.5 million. Northern describes its holding in the company as an investment and says that there will be no change in the trading arrangements with other brewing groups.

Nevertheless, there is bound to be speculation that as part of its diversification programme, Northern Dairies is aiming at growing interest in the brewing industry.

Allied Breweries is selling its holding of 616,000 shares and Bass Charrington has agreed to part with its interest of 370,018. In return, they will receive a total of 1.4 million Northern shares which the two brewers will then sell to Rowntree Mackintosh for £1,774,824. This will increase the Rowntree holding in Northern to slightly more than 10 per cent of the enlarged capital.

The deal illustrates the change in attitude which has taken place amongst the brewers who used to fiercely resist the idea of any outsider entering the industry. It was only after a lengthy battle with Watneys that Grand Metropolitan became the first non-brewer to enter the industry when it acquired Truman Hanbury Burton two months ago.

CITY COMMENT

GLAXO Bulls come home to roost

GLAXO GROUP has never made any secret of the fact that it would be three or four years before current developments started paying off in terms of profits, and that meantime pretty static earnings were the best that could be predicted.

But the group has had its bullish fans around the City, and their confidence has had the shares bounding 46 per cent

to the financing charges on the expansion programme (loans: trading profit was in fact £266,000 higher at 24.13 millions, but investments and loan income fell £218,000, while interest payable rose by £454,000).

Right below the line there is a slightly happier picture when the cuts and earnings per share are up from 18.1p to 18.6p, hence the dividend increase.

But taking the last few reports from Glaxo paints a drab short-term trend. The previous year had shown a drop from a growth rate of 19 to 3 per cent between the two halves, while the first six months this year saw a further flattening to 3 per cent.

Now we have an actual drop, and all the signs suggest shareholders must exercise patience before they see the fruits of all the capital spending. Meanwhile the price-earnings ratio of more than 21 is no great enticement.

CURRYS

Problems of growth

THE SHARES of Currys, the consumer durable shop chain, have been standing around the "high" of the year and the group has a lot to live up to. Dealers, however, were obviously unhappy yesterday about the first half results dropping the shares 20p to 250p in after-hours dealings.

The latest results certainly show that an aggressive marketing policy is pushing up sales volume, but it is also clear that growth is bringing financing problems.

A 26 per cent leap to nearly £22.2 millions in first half cash takings has produced a 28 per cent rise to £1.6 millions in the gross profit, and the group appears to have maintained its margin in spite of a keen pricing policy. The snag is that a £202,000 transfer to unamortised profit reserve against a clawback of £106,000 last time clips the

declared pre-tax profit to £1.4 millions, compared with £1.36 millions.

It has clearly been a boom period for hire purchase sales which is not surprising considering the colour television, fast becoming a status symbol. But while chairman Dennis Curry speaks of "spectacular advances" in colour television, sales of black and white receivers have also continued to run at record levels. Other consumer durables have also made an increased contribution to sales volume.

Business has been very brisk since the mini-budget, much of it on credit terms and there has been little doubt that the profit before tax and transfer to reserves will be substantially up. However, as a major part of the improvement will have to be channelled into the reserve for unamortised profits, it looks as though shareholders will have to depend on a lower tax charge for any increase in earnings or dividend this year. The main sting comes in the board which speaks of the financing problems caused by the increase in debtors. While they believe that the cash flow and short-term banking facilities will be sufficient to deal with the developing situation for a year or more, it is still a matter for conjecture whether the group will be forced to seek other financing move before then.

BERRY WIGGINS

The bridge to Gulf

AN ASTUTE market operator seems to be building up a neat line in Berry Wiggins, that old takeover chestnut where Gulf Oil's 29 per cent stake would play a crucial part in any bid move.

Over the past few weeks, even when the markets were going down sharply, Berry shares have

been pushing ahead by the odd 1p or so each day.

They have jumped by nearly 30 per cent in under a month—surprising with the fast news from the company being the results for the first half, and the next results not due until March 1972.

Of course any institutional investor could have looked at the shares and decided they were too attractive to ignore on the basis of the fact that the group is known to be making a strong recovery this year.

First half profits were tripled and although rising crude oil prices made it unlikely that this trend could be held in the second six months, a strong recovery was forecast for the full year.

With a yield of 5.6 per cent at 46p, and the historic price earnings ratio of 17.8 likely to be cut to a single figure this year, that would probably be enough to tempt in any investor. But the buying has been too well managed and shy to suggest just an investor after a cheap share, and I believe that the buying could be the prelude to a bid approach.

This may not necessarily be from Gulf, which had got to the stage of actually preparing takeover documents over two years back. I hear it is more likely to be from a break up merchant, who could offer Gulf the chance of buying the oil refining interests it wants in return for selling its 29 per cent holding, and get to work on the other parts of the group.

Apart from the bitumen products side, there are some valuable property interests, including some water-side property which could be worth £750,000, if planning consents were successfully applied for.

Interesting to any asset seeker, particularly so with the books assets totting up to 65p a share, and the whole group capitalised at under £21 millions.

● The "Financial Times" all share index (621 shares) fell 1.40 points yesterday to close at 182.73.

John Peters

(FURNISHING STORES) LTD



"Record Results"
reports Chairman,
Manny Cussins

I am pleased to report a record year's trading. Both turnover and profitability for the year ended March 31st, 1971 have increased, and for the first time the profit before taxation and before providing for an increase in the deferred profit reserve exceeds £1,000,000. The Net Trading Profit is £940,690 against £783,536 last year. The Group's profits and earnings per share have doubled in approximately five years.

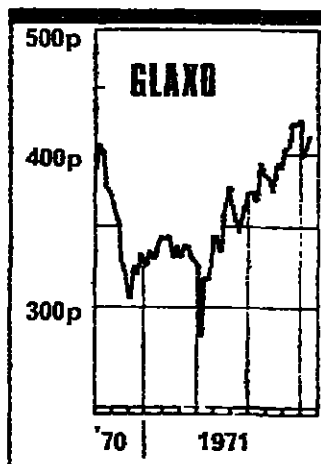
Furniture Division: The reorganised floor store of Harrison Gibson has more than fulfilled our expectations. This is reflected in our record profit. Large premises at Bradford and Birmingham were opened in February, 1971 and a unit in the new precinct at Harlepool in August, 1971. All three are excellent examples of modern retail planning and will make a useful contribution to the profits in the current year.

In January, 1971 we acquired for cash the whole of the share capital of Wolfe and Hollander Ltd. After reorganisation (now in progress) we are confident it will prove of great benefit. (With only two months trading before our year-end we have not consolidated this Company's accounts in our Balance Sheet).

Clothing Division: Once again most satisfactory profits have been earned by all the constituent companies. The contribution is a record since we diversified into clothing. The management is alert to all technical developments and every effort is continuously made to improve quality and to increase customer-satisfaction. Having sold the Park Lane factory of Headrow Clothes Ltd. which was under the threat of a C.P.O. we purchased from part of the proceeds an excellent factory centrally situated in Lady Lane, Leeds. The move was accomplished with a minimum of interruption to production.

Properties: Your Directors' valuation of the Group's freehold and leasehold properties as at 31st March, 1971, although not included in the Balance Sheet, does show a surplus over book value of at least £1,100,000.

Dividend and Prospects: A final dividend of 15% is recommended; this together with the interim of 4% already paid, totals 19% for the year (17%). Your Directors also recommend a capitalisation issue of Ordinary Shares at the rate of one for every five held. Assuming trading conditions continue as at present, it is anticipated that the same rate of dividend will be paid next year on the increased capital. Since the year-end both turnover and profits have increased.



from an April low of 284p to a year's peak of 416p ahead of the final results.

Well, yesterday the bulls were sent scurrying for cover, as the shares plunged 24p to 392p when the company announced what can best be described as static results—pre-tax profit £444,000 down at £23.83 millions, from sales 10.3 per cent higher at £173 millions, with the blow somewhat cushioned by a two-point rise in the dividend to 16 per cent.

Of course, to a large extent the profit decline can be traced



Cussons GROUP LIMITED

The 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 11th October, 1971, in Manchester. The following are salient points from the Chairman's Statement and the Annual Report and Accounts covering the 52 weeks ended 28th March, 1971.

- Turnover increased from £8,643,900 to £9,370,125.
- Group trading profit before taxation and exceptional items was £504,201 against £629,621 and after taxation and exceptional items was £287,829 against £321,826.
- Dividends for the period total 2.0p per 10p share, as against 2.83p.
- The share capitals of Pure Products Ltd. and Lindsay Polysulphide Ltd. were acquired during the year.
- Growth in export business being accelerated and U.K. product range is to be extended.

مكتبة الأهرام

For Saving
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Shipping Industrial's profit jumps 27 pc

per cent leap in the first
out is reported by Ship-
Industrial Holdings, the
leading shipowner and
trading concern whose
share in Clarksons Hol-
dings is being held at 15 per
cent. In the previous year, a
total of 45 per cent was paid
on a record pre-tax profit of
£722,555. Mr. Hunt claims,
however, that the company has
continued to increase its share
of the market.

Of the fall of £96,340 in the
first half profits, some £7,000
was due to difficult trading con-
ditions in the US which pre-
vented the group's new and
revised branches from realising
significant portions of their
potential. Thus, that part of
the fall in the profits caused
by the postal strike is within
the forecast made in earlier
announcements.

Empire Stores raises interim

Although Empire Stores
(Bradford), the mail order
group, had a sharp reverse in
its trading in 1972, the
interim dividend is being raised
from 61 per cent to 73 per cent
and the board forecasts a final
of not less than 10 per cent,
against 84 per cent.

Profit has tumbled from
£1,440,000 to £893,000 before
providing £341,000 (£474,000)
for tax.

In a comment on the figures,
the directors say that the Post
Office strike and the reductions
in purchase tax which involved
a stock write down of £100,000
have resulted in profits lower
than the increase in sales would
normally produce.

able Tubing acts profit

Investments' South Afri-
can, Flexible Tubing
is expected to return to
the trading in 1972 and
listing on the Johannes-
burg Stock Exchange.

able has not traded pro-
fitably since 1968, but a surplus
acted for the fourth quar-
ter 1971 and for the whole of
Tubing, which owns 92 per
cent of the company, also plans
to return to the South African
market, including R. A. G. and
King Kingsley and Cap-
into Flexible for the
on.

James Neill raises profit

James Neill, the hard tool
manufacturers, reports higher
interim profits but the chair-
man, Mr. J. Hugh Neill, who last
April forecast a modest increase
in 1971 profit, now says he will
be "satisfied" if results in the
full year are just maintained at
last year's level.

However the board still hopes
to pay dividends totalling 21 per
cent for the year and there is
an interim payment of 9 per
cent.

Profit for the six months
ended June is up from £932,000
to £1,019 millions pre-tax on turn-
over of £7.3 millions, against
£5.1 millions.

£8M bid battle by Rowntree Australia

Rowntree Mackintosh (Aus-
tralia) has topped the offer by
Life Savers (Australia) and is
bidding £8 millions in cash for
James Steadman, the Australian
sweet maker.

The takeover bid, if success-
ful, will give the enlarged group
over 20 per cent of the entire
Australian confectionery market,
which amounts to around £85
million per annum at consumer
price level.

Rowntree also plans to offer
40 per cent of the shares in the
enlarged group to the Australia
public.

A spokesman for Rowntree
indicated later yesterday that
its Australian subsidiary may
well raise its offer for James
Steadman if Life Savers (Aus-
tralia) or a third party topped
the £8 millions offer.

Life Savers' current bid is
worth £7.2 millions in cash and
shares.

Rowntree said that as yet
there has been no reaction to
its offer from the Steadman
board.



A Bagshawe slat conveyor moving pallets, each carrying 40 cartons of Scotch whisky, from the bottling section to the despatch warehouse in John Dewar & Son's Perth plant. The conveyor, about 150ft. long and reversible, was designed and installed by Bagshawe & Co., of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and is capable of handling 180 pallets per hour, each carrying a maximum load of one ton

'EEC must put house in order'

Members of the European
Economic Community must
urgently put their own house
in order before negotiating a
wider range of agreements with
the major currencies, Signor Franco
Malfatti, president of the EEC
Executive Commission said yester-
day.

He said that the most obvious
aim for European countries was
to eliminate the recent pro-
tectionist measures taken by the
United States and to work for
the selective realignment of
parties of the main currencies.

He pointed out that while the
relationship between European
currencies and the dollar was
important, that between Euro-
pean currencies themselves was
more crucial.

'Tanks' total stays the same

With a final of 7.5p, the total
dividend of Tanganyika Con-
cessions for 1970-1 is being held
at 12.5p per share. The group
reports a net profit of £2,462,482,
or £2.424,527, before charg-
ing £878,784 (£578,900) for tax.

Company news and results in brief

Final results
London and Stratclyde Invest-
ment Trust: 4 pc (same) making
£4.15 (pre-tax), tax £1.91
£2.24 (25.84%), tax £1.91
(£7.947).

Interim results
William and James (Engineers):
71 pc (same). Pre-tax profit
£33,136 (£28,482), tax £5,130
£28,482 (25.84%), tax £1.91
(£7.947).

Points from reports
Cussons Group: Chairman elect,
Mr. Simon H. Cussons, told the
annual meeting that the indica-
tions were that profits for the in-
dustrial sector of the current financial year
would exceed those for the com-
parable period last year.

Bids and deals
Slings and Friedlander announce
that arrangements are in hand
for an offer for the ordinary
shares of Martin Ford. It is
intended that full details of this
offer will be published next Mon-
day. Brokers to the issue are L.
Morgan.

Queens Modern Hotels wholly-
owned subsidiary, Grand Hotel
(Cromer), is buying the 52-bed-
room Grand Hotel in the centre
of a new development, Watney
Mann for £225,000 cash.

Poonmudi Holdings: £109,658
has been received in London fol-
lowing the sales of shares held
in India purchased from the balance

Nixon's moves stifle activity

Wall Street's eight-point drop
on Friday following details of
President Nixon's "anti-inflation"
package stifled investment interest
as stock markets entered the
second leg of the fortnightly
account.

So, apart from a few special
situations prices were just left
to drift idly lower on small, but
persistent, selling orders and by
the close the FT index was
down 4.3 at 418.5.

Gilt, on the other hand, were
still pushing forward on a good
demand as hopes of fresh falls
in interest rates received a fur-
ther boost with the news that
US Treasury bills were down to
the lowest levels for five
months.

In addition, there was vague
talk that a cut in the West
German bank rate is imminent.
Buyers paid particular attention
to longer-dated loans which
ended with gains extending to
1 1/2.

Southern Rhodesian bonds
added a couple of points on a
suggestion that a settlement is
closer than official sources have
recently indicated.

Gold mines' income record?

South African gold mines will
report their results for the
September quarter this week
and observers say premium in-
come could exceed 25 million
rand, compared with the record
20.4 million rand in the June
quarter. Barlow Rand will be
the first gold share to report its
quarterly results, when the fig-
ures are released today.

Gold prices rose due to
monetary uneasiness following
President Nixon's monetary
moves in August. In the July
to September period, the gold
price was \$40 to \$43 an ounce,
well above the official rate of
\$35 an ounce, above which the
premium income is earned on
the free market.

Observers said that the min-
ing companies will take note of
sharply rising costs which
threaten to eliminate much of
the benefit of the free-market
gold premium.

Gold Fields of South Africa
recently established a unit to
study ways of reducing operat-
ing costs. Barlow Rand has been
making similar efforts under the
new management at Rand
Mines.

CLOSING PRICES

Settlement: October 26

COMPANIES		Bonds		Commercial and Industrial		Shares		Units and Discount	
AA	100.00	AA	100.00	AA	100.00	AA	100.00	AA	100.00
AB	100.00	AB	100.00	AB	100.00	AB	100.00	AB	100.00
AC	100.00	AC	100.00	AC	100.00	AC	100.00	AC	100.00
AD	100.00	AD	100.00	AD	100.00	AD	100.00	AD	100.00
AE	100.00	AE	100.00	AE	100.00	AE	100.00	AE	100.00
AF	100.00	AF	100.00	AF	100.00	AF	100.00	AF	100.00
AG	100.00	AG	100.00	AG	100.00	AG	100.00	AG	100.00
AH	100.00	AH	100.00	AH	100.00	AH	100.00	AH	100.00
AI	100.00	AI	100.00	AI	100.00	AI	100.00	AI	100.00
AJ	100.00	AJ	100.00	AJ	100.00	AJ	100.00	AJ	100.00
AK	100.00	AK	100.00	AK	100.00	AK	100.00	AK	100.00
AL	100.00	AL	100.00	AL	100.00	AL	100.00	AL	100.00
AM	100.00	AM	100.00	AM	100.00	AM	100.00	AM	100.00
AN	100.00	AN	100.00	AN	100.00	AN	100.00	AN	100.00
AO	100.00	AO	100.00	AO	100.00	AO	100.00	AO	100.00
AP	100.00	AP	100.00	AP	100.00	AP	100.00	AP	100.00
AQ	100.00	AQ	100.00	AQ	100.00	AQ	100.00	AQ	100.00
AR	100.00	AR	100.00	AR	100.00	AR	100.00	AR	100.00
AS	100.00	AS	100.00	AS	100.00	AS	100.00	AS	100.00
AT	100.00	AT	100.00	AT	100.00	AT	100.00	AT	100.00
AU	100.00	AU	100.00	AU	100.00	AU	100.00	AU	100.00
AV	100.00	AV	100.00	AV	100.00	AV	100.00	AV	100.00
AW	100.00	AW	100.00	AW	100.00	AW	100.00	AW	100.00
AX	100.00	AX	100.00	AX	100.00	AX	100.00	AX	100.00
AY	100.00	AY	100.00	AY	100.00	AY	100.00	AY	100.00
AZ	100.00	AZ	100.00	AZ	100.00	AZ	100.00	AZ	100.00
BA	100.00	BA	100.00	BA	100.00	BA	100.00	BA	100.00
BB	100.00	BB	100.00	BB	100.00	BB	100.00	BB	100.00
BC	100.00	BC	100.00	BC	100.00	BC	100.00	BC	100.00
BD	100.00	BD	100.00	BD	100.00	BD	100.00	BD	100.00
BE	100.00	BE	100.00	BE	100.00	BE	100.00	BE	100.00
BF	100.00	BF	100.00	BF	100.00	BF	100.00	BF	100.00
BG	100.00	BG	100.00	BG	100.00	BG	100.00	BG	100.00
BH	100.00	BH	100.00	BH	100.00	BH	100.00	BH	100.00
BI	100.00	BI	100.00	BI	100.00	BI	100.00	BI	100.00
BJ	100.00	BJ	100.00	BJ	100.00	BJ	100.00	BJ	100.00
BK	100.00	BK	100.00	BK	100.00	BK	100.00	BK	100.00
BL	100.00	BL	100.00	BL	100.00	BL	100.00	BL	100.00
BM	100.00	BM	100.00	BM	100.00	BM	100.00	BM	100.00
BN	100.00	BN	100.00	BN	100.00	BN	100.00	BN	100.00
BO	100.00	BO	100.00	BO	100.00	BO	100.00	BO	100.00
BP	100.00	BP	100.00	BP	100.00	BP	100.00	BP	100.00
BQ	100.00	BQ	100.00	BQ	100.00	BQ	100.00	BQ	100.00
BR	100.00	BR	100.00	BR	100.00	BR	100.00	BR	100.00
BS	100.00	BS	100.00	BS	100.00	BS	100.00	BS	100.00
BT	100.00	BT	100.00	BT	100.00	BT	100.00	BT	100.00
BU	100.00	BU	100.00	BU	100.00	BU	100.00	BU	100.00
BV	100.00	BV	100.00	BV	100.00	BV	100.00	BV	100.00
BW	100.00	BW	100.00	BW	100.00	BW	100.00	BW	100.00
BX	100.00	BX	100.00	BX	100.00	BX	100.00	BX	100.00
BY	100.00	BY	100.00	BY	100.00	BY	100.00	BY	100.00
BZ	100.00	BZ	100.00	BZ	100.00	BZ	100.00	BZ	100.00
CA	100.00	CA	100.00	CA	100.00	CA	100.00	CA	100.00
CB	100.00	CB	100.00	CB	100.00	CB	100.00	CB	100.00
CC	100.00	CC	100.00	CC	100.00	CC	100.00	CC	100.00
CD	100.00	CD	100.00	CD	100.00	CD	100.00	CD	100.00
CE	100.00	CE	100.00	CE	100.00	CE	100.00	CE	100.00
CF	100.00	CF	100.00	CF	100.00	CF	100.00	CF	100.00
CG	100.00	CG	100.00	CG	100.00	CG	100.00	CG	100.00
CH	100.00	CH	100.00	CH	100.00	CH	100.00	CH	100.00
CI	100.00	CI	100.00	CI	100.00	CI	100.00	CI	100.00
CJ	100.00	CJ	100.00	CJ	100.00	CJ	100.00	CJ	100.00
CK	100.00	CK	100.00	CK	100.00	CK	100.00	CK	100.00
CL	100.00	CL	100.00	CL	100.00	CL	100.00	CL	100.00
CM	100.00	CM	100.00	CM	100.00	CM	100.00	CM	100.00
CN	100.00	CN	100.00	CN	100.00	CN	100.00	CN	100.00
CO	100.00	CO	100.00	CO	100.00	CO	100.00	CO	100.00
CP	100.00	CP	100.00	CP	100.00	CP	100.00	CP	100.00
CQ	100.00	CQ	100.00	CQ	100.00	CQ	100.00	CQ	100.00
CR	100.00	CR	100.00	CR	100.00	CR	100.00	CR	100.00
CS	100.00	CS	100.00	CS	100.00	CS	100.00	CS	100.00
CT	100.00	CT	100.00	CT	100.00	CT	100.00	CT	100.00
CU	100.00	CU	100.00	CU	100.00	CU	100.00	CU	100.00
CV	100.00	CV	100.00	CV	100.00	CV	100.00	CV	100.00
CW	100.00	CW	100.00	CW	100.00	CW	100.00	CW	100.00
CX	100.00	CX	100.00	CX	100.00	CX	100.00	CX	100.00
CY	100.00	CY	100.00	CY	100.00	CY	100.00	CY	100.00
CZ	100.00	CZ	100.00	CZ	100.00	CZ	100.00	CZ	100.00
DA	100.00	DA	100.00	DA	100.00	DA	100.00	DA	100.00
DB	100.00	DB	100.00	DB	100.00	DB	100.00	DB	100.00
DC	100.00	DC	100.00	DC	100.00	DC	100.00	DC	100.00
DD	100.00	DD	100.00	DD	100.00	DD	100.00	DD	100.00
DE	100.00	DE	100.00	DE	100.00	DE	100.00	DE	100.00
DF	100.00	DF	100.00	DF	100.00	DF	100.00	DF	100.00
DG	100.00	DG	100.00	DG	100.00	DG	100.00	DG	100.00
DH	100.00	DH	100.00	DH	100.00	DH	100.00	DH	100.00
DI	100.00	DI	100.00	DI	100.00	DI	100.00	DI	100.00
DJ	100.00	DJ	100.00	DJ	100.00	DJ	100.00	DJ	100.00
DK	100.00	DK	100.00	DK	100.00	DK	100.00	DK	100.00
DL	100.00	DL	100.00	DL	100.00	DL	100.00	DL	100.00
DM	100.00	DM	100.00	DM	100.00	DM	100.00	DM	100.00
DN	100.00	DN	100.00	DN	100.00	DN	100.00	DN	100.00
DO	100.00	DO	100.00	DO	100.00	DO	100.00	DO	100.00
DP	100.00	DP	100.00	DP	100.00	DP	100.00	DP	100.00
DQ	100.00	DQ	100.00	DQ	100.00	DQ	100.00	DQ	100.00
DR	100.00	DR	100.00	DR	100.00	DR	100.00	DR	100.00
DS	100.00	DS	100.00	DS	100.00	DS	100.00	DS	100.00
DT	100.00	DT	100.00	DT	100.00	DT	100.00	DT	100.00
DU	100.00	DU	100.00	DU	100.00	DU	100.00	DU	100.00

